Daily Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE NEWS.

There is nothing late from the operations of Gen. Grant's army now in full chase after the demoralized pack of Bragg's whipped fugitives. Gen. Grant sends word to the Department that he has captured a lot of the Vicksburg paroled rebels, and is in a quandary as to the disposition he shall make of them. Gen. Sherman set a model example by shooting some of them at Jackson. The official report of our loss in the capture of Lookout Mountain and the storming of Missionary Ridge is set down at 5,800.

The Army of the Potomac at latest accounts was all across the Rapidan and still advancing. Our cavalry have had several skirmishes with the rebel outposts, driving them in and back to Orange Court House where a battle is expected unless Lee shall start for Richmond.

There was wild rebel report from Charleston via Mobile that the former pest of treason has been burning sixty-three hours, and that the remaining walls of Sumter have fallen, burying up the rebels. Later dates through Federal sources, however, make the story improbable. The news is too good to be true.

Formidable forces of rebels are organizing in Louisiana and Mississippi to plant batteries and impede the navigation of the river, and from the magnitude of these preparations it seems likely that the Father of Waters will not long go unvexed to the sea. There is work ahead for the gunboats.

A brilliant reconnaissance in Western Louisiana has resulted in the capture of the 4th Texas regiment.

The news from Gen. Banks' expedition continues cheering. Corpus Christi, capital of Nueces county, 200 miles southwest of Galveston, and Arkansas City and other rebel places have been captured.

Steamboat navigation on the Mississippi is a thing of fearful uncertainty. Our dispatches contain accounts of the burning of two boats, one of them accompanied by loss of life, the sinking of a third, and two more running the gauntlet of guerilla fire.

During the past week there have been received in this city, of live and dressed, not less than 100,000—the largest receipts ever known in this market in one week. Since the 1st of October the receipts foot up 526,471—an increase over the receipts of the corresponding period in 1862 of 185,959.

THE GALLANT 12TH ILLINOIS.

Home sights! Home with the bronze and scars of service, with soldier memories stored with unwritten volumes of thrilling experience in camp and field, with a record of valor as imperishable as the annals of this war, with a shining list of honored dead, with its invalided braves, so come back our gallant Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, on Saturday night, welcomed home again to Chicago by thousands of expectant citizens, who thronged the streets even at the midnight hour of their arrival, and with loyal cheers escorted them to the more formal and material welcome at Bryan Hall. As a whole, the ovation was fit to these noble men as it was creditable to our city.

And by the way, must it not be a trying time for a Copperhead, these occasions when the great heart of the people gushes with generous impulse towards our returning heroes. If it be thus with those who, cowed in hand, have crushed the rebellion by striking down armed enemies, who have beaten in the rebels, staying at no barrier of prejudice or compromise; if thus spontaneously the people endorse its warfare, what a reverse of scorn and contumely awaits the men who have done nothing for their country in its direst need, who have had no word but of detraction, no deed but of treason in the hour when the country called for all the fruits of loyalty.

No men have better earned their furlough than the noble Twelfth. Than this, no regiment better deserves to have the vacancies in its ranks filled up promptly with our best material. Colonel Hasbrouck Davis is every inch a soldier, and his men have a pride in him. The Twelfth is a splendid regiment, and its commander has proved it. With this happy reciprocity, all that is needed is for Illinois to fill every vacant saddle and send those veteran troops back to the army to open a fresh account with the rapscallions of Jeff. Davis, and be in at the death.

☞ The charter election in New York city takes place the first day in December—next Tuesday.

To Our Prisoners at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Sanitary Commission has this day dispatched from Bell's warehouse large invoice of clothing and stores for Union prisoners in Richmond. They have advised the Commission of their previous contributions by the rebel authorities, and that additional government supplies will be forwarded as soon as evidence is received of the proper distribution of what has already been furnished.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—The steamer Silver Wave from St. Louis to Nashville, with a full load of Government stores, and about 100 rebel prisoners on board, struck a snag, sank, yesterday morning, about twenty-five miles above Cairo. It is thought she will be a total loss.

The weather is very cold here since yesterday morning, the thermometer ranging from 10 to 15 degrees below freezing point. Ice begins to appear in the river.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—From returns received at the Adjutant General's office it appears that the number of soldiers entitled to this city under the new call for 300,000 during the past week is about 1,500. As the recruiting business was not fairly in operation until Monday last, this is considered a very encouraging result for the first week.

Albany Asking for Protection.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A delegation of Chicago citizens, headed by Capt. Christy, called and gave their reports to Gen. McClellan, by request of the latter gentleman. Capt. Christy recounted the sufferings of citizens from being taxed, and asked the protection of the Government from depredations. He said the authority to issue passes to citizens of the rebellious States was a great evil, and that it would be better protected to establish the Indians to cultivate the soil and support themselves by their labor.

Gen. McClellan replied that he had represented the condition of the Indians to the proper authorities, and promised, if some measures for their improvement, he would afford their all protection in his power.

Increase of Tax on Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has concluded to recommend in his report to the Secy. of the Treasury that the present tax be increased from fifty cents to $1 on each gallon of spirits distilled from grain, or a few days, JOHNSON, Tribune.

WANTED—A Furnished for a single gentleman. Address P. Box 816.

WANTED—A respectable lady or gentleman to take a share in a well established business; one who can take charge of the business preferred. Address "TRUE," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which the best security will be given, and the highest rate of interest paid. Inquire of or address "TRUE," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young man, a room and board in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "BANKER," Post Office Box 1044.

WANTED—Scholarship in the Commercial College in exchange for board. Address Box 566, or Apply at 148 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Two Firemen. Apply at the House of R. M. Greene & Co., Dearborn and Michigan streets. None but good men need apply.

WANTED—Agents, for a month now being made by good agents in the new and splendid Steel Engraving, LINCOLN AND HIS SONS, by Hon. Joseph A. Dugan. Price, $1 each copy. Address, or call on, or see the publisher in any part of the country, by R. M. LANDON, 40 Ann-st., Hartford, Conn. Agents' Manual, 25c.

WANTED—Wholesale Druggist, Chicago, wanted a situation by a young man who has been in Boston 3 years as clerk in a wholesale drug house, and can give good references. Address Box 1, Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A live man who is willing to engage with some wholesale house in the city, to open and introduce a new line of goods, corresponding, book, or stationery preferred. Address, stating terms, and what you can do, "ENERGY," Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A good second hand Hoe Cylinder Press, with Fixtures, Chase, Rollers, etc. Address, stating price, "PRESS," Box 816.

WANTED—$10,000, in cash, by a Farmer, active or silent, in a manufacturing establishment whose machinery is steam or hombug, but staple articles and of a kind and nature that will pay 50 to 100 per cent, and who can add experience in the business. Address "FARMER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By two young men, large pleasant room with two beds, in a private family, at reasonable rates; will pay in advance if required. Address "R. S. T." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation for Groceries, Wine and Liquors, in one family, on the Army Contract. Address "ARMY," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Bar-Keeper, a man to attend a bar. One who can produce the ability and integrity can have a good situation, and good reward, by applying at Tribune Office, with reference, P. O. Box 1, Chicago.

WANTED.—To Saloon Keepers, have a first-class Saloon that I want to have some smart young man wishing to learn the business, and I will give him a good situation. Address "A B C," Box 96, Kinmar, Indiana.

WANTED—A Lady wants to board with a private family or where there are no other boarders. Will furnish her own room if desired. Address "A. B. C." Tribune Office, Post Office Box 1008.

WANTED.—A lady accomplished in the art of chiselling a situation or teaching Drawing, Painting, Wax Work, Shell Work, Music, French and Drawing taught. Address "ELEVE," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation as Housekeeper, by a young woman, who has been in the business for years. Address "HOUSEKEEPER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced Engineer who has been in Boilers and Machinery. Address "ENGINEER," Tribune Office.

WANTED—475 a Month! I wanted to sell Sewing Machines. Address, or call on, or see the publisher, S. MADISON, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A House with a barn. Lot to be of good size, within 3 miles from the Court House. Any person who can make a good bargain, will find it to their advantage to address, stating price and full particulars, "BARGAIN," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Boiler Makers, by the day or job, at the Shop, corner of Kinzie and Wells-sts., Chicago.

WANTED.—A Teacher of Music, a man years experience in instructing in music, and can give good references, Dr. Cochran and others. Address "MUSIC," North Branch Post Office.

WANTED.—A leading Grocery House wants a good salesman, one who can produce good testimonials of his ability and integrity, and who can speak German and English. Address, stating salary, with reference, "GROCERY," Tribune Office Box 96, Chicago.

WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, to board and take charge of a small house in another city. Address "J. R. T." Box 1, Tribune Office.

WANTED—Agents, $5 a day, to sell our Patent Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machines. Address MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL AGENCY, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill. Agents wanted in every county in the Northwest. Address, with stamp, MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL AGENCY, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Good Men to work in every county in the Northwest, to sell the best selling Sewing Machine in the world. Address, with stamp, MITCHELL'S NEW GENERAL AGENCY, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent, Two or three Furnished Rooms, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "B. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Men for the Mississippi Marine Brigade, to fill every vacancy in the Brigade. Apply at Rendezvous, Tremont House, Chicago.

WANTED—Board and Lodging, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location, North side north of Erie-st. Best of references given and required. Address Post Office Box 1008.

WANTED—A good second hand Cylinder Press, with Fixtures, Chase, Rollers, etc. Address, stating price, "PRESS," Box 816.

WANTED—A good girl, 18 years of age, wants a situation in family, where she can have a home. She is an orphan and desires a permanent home. Address Post Office Box 1008, or call on the Young Men's Christian Association, Reading Room.

WANTED—A good second hand Piano in exchange for a term of 6 months lessons in a good neighborhood. Price $40. Address "A. B. C." Box 96, Kinmar, Indiana.

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WANTED—A good second hand Piano in exchange for a term of 6 months lessons in a good neighborhood. Price $40. Address "A. B. C." Box 96, Kinmar, Indiana.

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is a good penman and accountant, or would take charge of a small business. Will furnish his own room or board himself. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 1008.

WANTED.—675 a Month! I want to sell Sewing Machines. Address, or call on, or see the publisher, S. MADISON, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—160 a Month! I want Agents at 160 a month to sell my Patent Shuttle Sewing Machine. Address, or call on, or see the publisher, S. MADISON, 167 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill. Agents' Manual free. Address as above.

WANTED.—Knitting Every Farmer to know that the Celebrated Knitting Machine is now in Chicago, and that Knitting Yarn, Stockings, Mittens, Hoods, Comforts, Shirts, Drawers, etc., can be knitted in half the time and with less labor than by any other machine. Call and see samples at 167 Fulton-st., Chicago. SEAMON'S MILLIOT, General Agents.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can find pleasant board and lodging at 38 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—One last pleasant room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, at 38 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—Board and lodging for a gentleman or wife, or two single gentlemen, at 38 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—Two Single Gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and board at 38 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—A room and board for two gentlemen, at the corner of Washington and Sherman-sts.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two or three Rooms, for a family, at 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Rooms, at 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—One Room, at 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, at 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Two Rooms, at 38 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, at 38 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—Furnished

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN.

We have now got far enough with the campaign, which commenced with Rosecrans' advance upon Chattanooga, to take it in as a whole, and to post up the accounts thus far. Bragg is now taking care of himself as well as he can about Dalton and Atlanta-*words*, and by the time this meets the eye of the reader, there is no knowing where the telegraph will report him.

We have looked upon this campain from the first, as not at all less in importance than that which gained us Vicksburg. It is a penetration into the very heart and soul of the Confederacy; and if successful it is difficult to see how that concern can keep itself upon its legs much longer. It cripples and kills, in the twin agency by which wars are carried on. It curtails their ground for supplies of food and material, and of men as well. It cuts away the parts of the machine itself, and of the oil and fuel which make it go. The rebels seem to have seen this more clearly than we have. Perhaps they saw it because they felt it. While Thomas holds Chattanooga and Burnside Knoxville, a barrel of flour costs one hundred and fifty dollars, and a ladies bonnet eight hundred dollars at Richmond. The bonnet might possibly be dispensed with, but the flour must be had; or there will be not only no stomach for rebellion, but no stomach for anything but famine. Hence it was a certainty that the rebels would do their utmost to hold Chattanooga and recover East Tennessee. The capture of the latter seems to have been a sad surprise to them. With Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga safe in their keeping, it did not occur to them that Burnside could get in there. That he should scale the Cumberland with an army sufficient to sweep them out as the wind sweeps out the chaff, and to clear Cumberland Gap the moment he got to it, was not among their calculations. Nor did they believe that Rosecrans could get Chattanooga any easier, than by direct attack, yet they were wrong in their ideas. Rosecrans might have fought them across the river with the force he had, till doomsday. But he was bound to have it, if strategy could do it; and strategy got it. When his columns began to emerge through the gaps in Lookout Mountains, headed toward Rome, Bragg thought it time to take himself out of Chattanooga. And now whether the battle of Chickamauga was fought to get into Chattanooga, as the friends of Rosecrans assert, or whether it was fought because he was tempted too far by success, is a question which may be left to get settled hereafter. It was fought, and against overwhelming numbers; and with what result?

The rebels have felt obliged to make the most of it for effect upon their cause, and have claimed it as a great victory, and we have conceded much more to the claim than there has been any necessity of doing. But if Rosecrans was fighting, as he declares, for Chattanooga, he was not defeated, for he gained it. If the rebels had beaten him with the decisiveness they claim, they ought to have driven him out. And their papers are blowing Bragg that he did not, and thus "reap the fruits of his victory."

But the truth was, and the result shows it, that it was no victory at all. They got the ground and a few wounded prisoners, and a few guns thrown away, but they were as badly, if not worse, crippled than we; and their inaction since proves that the claim of victory was a hollow one. It is a question which will be asked by and by, why Rosecrans was left with a force so small, to undertake so much, at a point where the enemy would be sure to concentrate their efforts. Was it that the government was invincible to the magnitude of the risk? Was it due to the hatred existing between Halleck and Rosecrans? Was it somehow connected with the coldness between Rosecrans and Grant?

The public cannot know, at present, but whatever it was, Rosecrans gained his main point, and turned it over to his successor. The appointment of Grant mended the weakness.

Yet probably the slightness of the tenure by which we held Chattanooga after the battle, will scarcely be realized by the public. Some affirm that we could not have held it a week longer, but for the splendid movement of Smith and Hooker, which gave us the Lookout Valley and the river and settled the question of supplies. It settled also another thing: that the rebels were not strong enough for their position; and this fact Gen. Grant has just made real to the country by the glorious battle he has fought, by which Bragg is routed, and Northern Georgia is made ours.

Several things may be anticipated to follow this victory very soon. Burnside will be relieved, and the mountain ridge, with its clusters of valleys, extending through Southwestern Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Northern Georgia, will be confirmed in our possession.

Bragg is ruined. He stood only upon one leg before this; he will be done for irretrievably now. Nor have the rebels any very extended list of able generals to draw from to supply his place. Polk, Longstreet and Breckinridge are about all. Indeed the Confederacy seems about as badly reduced in generals as in currency and in the supplies of food to carry on the war.

But then they may console themselves with this: that they are not likely to want generals much longer; and if, between a restricted territory, its consequent want of food and men, of good generals, a tightening blockade, and the blows of our armies, there is not something of a collapse by and by down in Dixie, it will be a thing to be wondered at.

☞ Among the many home truths told by John M. Botts, in his letter to the Richmond *Examiner*, is this one:

"There is not one of those who aided to bring this war on, that would do it, if, with their present experience, it had to be gone over again, or if they could have foreseen what has followed." This is literal fact. There is not a rebel of any responsibility whatever who dare tell Mr. Botts that what he asserts is untrue. Every man of them knows in his heart that the calculations upon which the rebellion was started have utterly failed. Could things be put back to the condition they were in on the day Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the conspirators, from Jeff Davis down, would rather jump into the James river, with weights about their necks, than have encountered the misery and humiliation which the war entailed upon them. They embarked on their voyage of treason in the confident belief first, that the "craven, cowardly Yankee abolitionists" would not fight them; second, that their Northern democratic allies would open a fire in the rear in their behalf if the "Yankee abolitionists" attempted to resist secession; third, that France and England would not allow a blockade of the Southern ports to be established that would interfere with the export of cotton, which they fondly supposed to be king.

The progress of the war has undeceived the traitors. The "Yankees" have developed a courage, an endurance, a power and resources far beyond their estimate. The assistance furnished them by the Copperheads has fallen vastly below what was promised and expected, and the confidently anticipated foreign intervention never came; and now at the end of two and a half years, terrible struggle, France and England formally notify them that no other assistance than blockade running will be given them. Since July the rebel leaders have felt that their game was lost, but they resolved to hold desperately on in the hope that some streak of luck might let them out of their dilemma. The inaction of our armies during the last half of July, of August and September, gave them a breathing spell in which to recruit by conscription and violation of paroles. The battle of Chickamauga, and the retreat of Meade revived their sinking spirits. But the chill blasts of November have nearly ruined them. Grant concentrated his forces, then reestablished his communications. Meade suddenly advanced and captured two whole brigades from Lee, and drove him precipitately across the Rappahannock. Then, the day before Thanksgiving, Grant rushed in a blow that cracked Bragg's skull and sent him howling to the rear, and now Meade presses on Lee for the possession of Richmond. The leaders of the insurgents already begin to feel the hangman's rope about their necks. They are in a sea of calamity and disgrace, with ruin and death staring them in the face.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The copperhead papers allege that Wendell Phillips in a speech in New Haven said, that the President told him last January that, "that the greatest folly of his life was the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation." Perhaps, he said so, but it is positively denied at Washington. Phillips, it is asserted, misquoted him; the extent of the President's remark was, that he doubted the efficacy of the Proclamation, and feared that it would not produce the good fruits claimed for it by the sanguine. But no matter if he did use the language alleged; he has since had abundant reason to change his mind. As long ago as last August he declared in his letter to the people of Illinois, that "the promise of Freedom being made must be kept." He expressed no regret for having issued it. He now considers it the wisest as well as greatest act of his life, and would rather suffer death at the stake than revoke it. It is well known that he approached the uttering of that great decree with caution and gave it to the world with reluctance. He was not clearly convinced that good would result; his conscience told him to do right and trust in God for the consequences, but the copperheads, conservatives and Kentucky influence" protested and threatened, to prevent it. The rebel slavemongers dared him to launch the decree, and all Richmond pretended to laugh when he, on the 22d of September, gave them the hundred days warning. Before the first day of January they had ceased to laugh; nor did they reckon the act a "folly;" they were filled with grave apprehensions, but resolved to brave the consequences. None of the evils prophesied by the conservative croakers and copperhead holdbacks have come to pass. But on the other hand, the predictions of the radicals who urged the President to the act, are being fulfilled every day. It was the hardest blow yet struck at the rebellion. The rebels confess that it has done them immense if not fatal injury. It is knocking down the great pillar that upholds their edifice. When slavery is abolished the cause of the revolt will be eradicated and there will not longer be anything to fight for. Peace must, in the nature of things, follow the extirpation of slavery. The Union cause is steadily acquiring strength from the Proclamation. It has put 40,000 colored soldiers into our armies, and ere long will give us 200,000 loyal, stalwart colored troops who will fully match rebels on the battle field, man for man. Few people professing loyalty would now advise the President to revoke his Proclamation; none indeed save a few of the most inveterate copperheads who really desire the Union destroyed and the rebellion to succeed. But they are as contemptible in numbers as they are rotten in patriotism.

☞ The rebellion exhibits all the symptoms of a pulmonary patient far gone "in decline." Like a poor consumptive, it has imagined itself "getting better." But after each coughing spell, night sweat, and hemorrhage on a battle field, to all other eyes, it was seriously worse. It is now in the last stages; it will "get better" but a few times more until it breathes its last. Like a poor victim of pulmonary disease, there is little left of it but the skin and bone; the flesh and blood and vigorous muscle that it enjoyed three years ago, have perspired and evaporated away. Rebellion against benificent Republican Government, has proven to be a very unhealthy business.

☞ If the War Department will send Adjutant Thomas to Grant's army to organize negro regiments he will obtain more men in Georgia, in one month, than all that have heretofore been put under arms. Enough can be had to garrison and hold the country conquered, and thereby enable the white veterans to move on to fresh conquests, without having their numbers diminished by garrisoning towns. General Thomas can obtain sufficient negro troops in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina this winter, to do away with the necessity for the contemplated draft. This is one of the points of the great victory of Chattanooga.

☞ It would be difficult to tell which received the most damage at the battle of Chattanooga, the Confederates or Copperheads. While the former will feel the effect of this blow from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the latter will experience a shock from Portland to San Francisco. If Chattanooga gave the rebels an attack of cholera, it has also given their sympathizers an awful spell of fits.

Improvement in Shell.

One of the great difficulties with which Gen. Gilmore at Charleston has to contend is the inaccuracy in the flight of shells, the "Parrot Gun" being the one which is mostly used. There is no doubt but a great deficiency exists on account of the missile not taking the grooves of the rifle, and, if so, only to such an extent as renders its flight very inaccurate.

The Parrot projectile gets its rotary motion from a "base" of copper, or plug, which by means of concussion is forced into the grooves of the rifle, the composition of the metal being often imperfect, rendering one part harder than another, and thus the discrepency in flight occurs.

To a person familiar with the sounds produced by a missile in flight, (as, say, during the siege of Vicksburg,) the result of inaccuracy can usually be detected, the missile revolving lengthwise rendering the same useless.

Capt. Wm. S. Williams, of the 3d Ohio Battery, now stationed at Vicksburg, has made a style of shell, for rifled guns. It is not dissimilar to that already used, or made, by Hotchkiss, but his shell is cylindrical and is covered with a casing of iron, which is detached, and which is divided into two parts, between which are copper rings which are concave. These rings are, by means of the concussion, forced to take the rifles, making the guaranty of motion doubly certain. Capt. Williams is now experimenting with his shell, and his invention is considered by all artillerists as successful.

The Release of Hon. Lucien Anderson.

Hon. Lucien Anderson, who was taken prisoner by the rebels at Mayfield, Ky., has been exchanged for Trusten Polk, and is now *en route* for Washington. This is a pleasant item of news. Anderson is one of the radical members of Congress elected from Kentucky. He is a warm emancipationist, wants Kentucky made a free State, endorses the Proclamation of freedom, goes in for confiscating the property of rebels, and advocates the employment of colored troops to help put down the rebellion and close up the war. He will go into the Union caucus at Washington and vote for its nominee for Speaker. If all Kentucky Unionism were like Anderson's, we should rejoice.

Fighting Rebels with Dogs.

Bloodhounds are used in the South by slaveholders and rebels, to hunt slaves and conscripts; but we were unaware that our forces made use of dogs in fighting the rebels. It appears, however, that the 91st New York volunteers, in the fight at Irish Bend, was assisted by a pet dog, which did the full duty of a soldier in the hottest of the engagement, and captured a rebel. The 91st was heavily pressed by a whole brigade of rebels, when the command was given to charge the enemy. The regiment dashed forward at double-quick, driving the rebels before them pell-mell. The dog joined in the charge, leading his regiment some distance, and, as the rebels were obliged to scale a fence in their flight, was soon upon their heels. He made for one of them, whom he seized by his rags, and there held him until a member of the 91st came up. The rebel, though a private, refused to surrender his musket to anybody of lower rank than himself. He was captured by a dog, nevertheless.

AJAX.—In answer to the letter of "Ajax," of Adrian, Michigan, respecting the draft, if he will look at the article again, he will perceive that it does not say $10,000, but "money" representing 20,000 men,"—what? Why men of course, which would be six millions of money at $300 each.

☞ The 5th Ohio colored Regiment left Columbus on the 16th inst. for Fortress Monroe, and arrived there on the morning of the 17th, and reported to Gen. Butler. They were ordered to Norfolk.

THE CONTRABANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Negro Regiments—Negroes in the Navy—The Cruelties they have Experienced—How the Contrabands learned of the Proclamation—What they Need—The number of Contrabands as Soldiers.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27, 1863.

THE CONTRABANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Previous to the issuing of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and while our brave boys were fighting with all their might and vigor to put down this wicked rebellion, slave after slave came within our lines and sought protection from the cruelty of their masters, showing by these acts that a great internal revolution was awakening among them, which would in time overrun the whole South. At first they were sent back to their rebel masters, driven outside of our lines by our officers, and only occasionally a few of them allowed to remain in the camps as servants to the officers or cooks for soldier's messes. Their simple stories of suffering, their patience, their willingness to labor, and their gratitude, soon attracted listening ears, and a sympathy arose among even the most ultra, for the poor degraded slave. The action of General Hunter in South Carolina, showed to the Government, that the slaves of rebels could be made valuable to our forces, in the heat of tropical climates, for engineering purposes, and all labor that had a tendency to shatter the health of the white soldier subject to the malarious influences of a South Carolina clime. Since the President's Proclamation, prejudices on the subject have vanished, and the negro has been found to make a good, brave and faithful soldier, and has become a valuable auxiliary in the crushing out of this great rebellion.

The first of the Mississippi contrabands which your correspondent saw was at the Military Post of Island No. 10, where a camp of them is located. We arrived at the Island just about dusk, and saw scores of these people, of all ages, and in every variety of costume, shuffling along down to the river and filling their piggins with water for the night. They appeared happy and cheerful, and almost every day there would be a draft on them for some point, either for Government labor, for gunboats, or for house servants. Instructors are appointed for them and rations and clothing furnished them and they are expected to keep their quarters neat and comfortable, which duties they perform faithfully. There is another contraband camp at New Madrid below Island No. 10, situated similarly, while at the Government post of Fort Pillow in Tennessee is another large encampment. Fort Pickering, below Memphis, has a camp of about 3,000; Corinth, in Mississippi, has another depot, Helena, Arkansas, Milliken's Bend, Napoleon, the mouth of the Arkansas River, Skipwith's Landing, Bayou Sara and Donaldsonville, Louisiana, all have contraband camps. Most of these camps have instructors sent out by the various Christian Commissions, and schools are established by which they receive instruction, while rations are furnished them by the Government, and clothing donated to them by the various contraband relief associations of the West. Many plantations laying idle on the Mississippi, having been deserted by their rebel owners, have been taken and the contrabands set to cultivating vegetables for the use of our troops in the field, and there are several Government cotton plantations cultivated by them below Helena, Arkansas, which plantations are protected by our gunboats and by whatever army force there is in the immediate vicinity.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.

It has been said by many, that the contraband would never make a soldier. It has been proved satisfactorily that they will, and what is more that they will fight too. The first negro regiment that your correspondent saw was at Delaware, in Ohio, and from his own military experience, could not but admit that in many respects they were equal, if not better, than white troops. In the first place they have been born to obey, and that is one of the greatest characteristics of the soldier. Their natural pride of appearance makes them take pains to keep their uniforms neat and clean, and their natural love of music, makes them keep good time, and they are consequently more correct in their evolutions. The knowledge of the cruelties they have undergone, and the mode of treatment they may expect if they fall into the hands of the rebels makes them braver than they otherwise would be, but without this fear of a retribution, they are brave when under good officers. This Delaware regiment spoken of, is not the only experiment which has met with success, but at Helena, Arkansas, and Donaldsonville, La., your correspondent saw four different regiments of contrabands, three of whom had seen active service, and had stood the fire of battle like veteran soldiers. There are two regiments of colored infantry at Helena, Arkansas, and Gen. Buford, a courteous old Kentuckian, is proud of them, speaking of them as very efficient and orderly soldiers. Going up to his quarters, from the gunboat a few weeks since, in company with an ensign and paymaster, the negro sentinels came to a prompt present arms as we passed them, they mistaking the double rows of buttons on the naval uniforms for those of army field-officers. I could not but notice how erect they stood, looking neither to the right or to the left, coming square to the front, and relapsing back to their former position, the moment the officers passed them. Their camps were neat and orderly, and as we passed through them, all loud talking ceased, and those not having muskets politely touched their hats. Not a scrap of paper or litter of any kind was observed about their tents, the interior of which were in the most perfect order. Their muskets were as bright as those of regular troops, their clothing neat, their accoutrements well cleansed and their shoes as bright as blacking could make them. The others were in similar trim, showing that the negro is susceptible of improvement, and willing to learn. There are now some five regiments on the banks of the Mississippi river at various points, and Gen. Banks, in his late Texas expedition, had a brigade of *soldiers d'Afrique* with him. The rebels, seeing their efficiency, are now pressing them into the Confederate armies, and as they do not hesitate to use them, there is no earthly reason why we should not do the same. We are fighting for their freedom, and therefore it is perfectly right to use them, and they too are willing to aid in crushing out the traitors who are striving to destroy our once happy and still glorious Union.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY.

The contrabands make sailors as well as soldiers, but they are more efficient as soldiers. In the Navy they are used principally as coal-heavers and for boats' crews. For boats' crews they are excellent, in fact the best boat's crew your correspondent ever rode after were contrabands belonging to the United States gunboat Kenwood at Baton Rouge. They are used as waiters and cooks, and almost every gunboat in the Mississippi River Squadron has more or less of them. Some few of them make very fair ordinary seamen, but most all of them are used for the purposes above mentioned. Once in a while you come across an unruly one who has to be put in irons, but such cases are not common. On one of the trips of the dispatch boat New National, made in September last, on which the writer visited the fleet, Acting Volunteer Ensign Oliver of the United States gunboat Manitou, who was on board, proposed exercising a part of the negro crew at the guns, asking leave of the captain to do so. Assent was given and Mr. Oliver stationed them at a Dahlgren boat howitzer. He first placed them at their stations, explained the drill to them and then exercised them, asking them questions how they would do this and that. He drilled them for about an hour, got them interested, so that at the end of the drill they succeeded very well in understanding what was to be done in time of action. He then drilled them with a thirty-two pounder gun, and from the interest they manifested, it was evident they could be easily learned gun exercise. In the afternoon, it so happened that we had a guerilla skirmish at Island 65, and being on the gun deck watching the firings of white sailors, my eyes turned towards the contrabands, who did not seem to fear the danger they were temporarily exposed to, but remained eagerly watching the firings, and endeavoring to explain to each other how the guns should be worked. After the firing was over I called the attention of Ensign Oliver to the fact, who informed me that on board of the Manitou he had one of the best gun's crew in the fleet, composed entirely of negroes, and that they were willing to learn, and when they did learn they did not forget, and that he should feel perfectly safe in any engagement with them, as they thoroughly understood handling the guns.

The natural robustness of the negro is a good reason why he should be used for service in the field. They are more healthy than the whites, can stand the climate better, and are not subject to the miasmatic diseases which infest the country laying in the delta of the Mississippi river. They can also bear fatigue and heat better than the white soldier, and do not require so much care. It is said that among the various negro regiments in service, that during the past six months, the average sickness has been almost fifty per cent less compared with the white regiments, and in the navy a still larger difference can be observed. Having visited over forty different hospitals, both at garrisons and in the field, your correspondent has not found over thirty negro patients among the sick in all these hospitals.

THE CRUELTIES CONTRABANDS HAVE EXPERIENCED.

On the first Sunday in November, while on board the New National, and after the articles of war had been read to the crew, in compliance with the order of the Department, the writer of this article was sent for by Surgeon Fayette Clapp, U. S. N., to witness the medical examination of some negro sailors, taken from the contraband camp at Fort Pillow. Eighteen of them were brought out into a vacant space on the port side of the gun deck, where they were sheltered from the weather and made to strip themselves for examination. After the Doctor had sounded and thoroughly examined them, he made them run the length of the deck with all their speed three times without stopping, then jump up as high as they could three times, and if they could go through this, showing they were perfectly sound, they were passed, and their names placed on the ship books, to be rated according to their efficiency. During this examination, the scars and marks of the whip, knife, and burns from hot iron, which covered many of their bodies, were frightful to behold, and the hundreds of stories of cruelties practiced on the slaves, looked upon by some as myth, were here too truthfully exemplified. One fine looking negro, who gave his name as Burrill Harrison, had the marks of fifty-seven scars from his neck to his waist, some of which were welts of the consistency of whip cords. Another good looking and intelligent boy, not over eighteen years of age, had his arm burned in four places, and his breast was covered with scars from the lashes of the whip. Another man, whose names was Jackson, and who belonged to a planter near Vicksburg by the name of Bowen, bore the marks of bloodhounds' teeth on his arm and thighs, and his back was scarred with wounds. His master, offended at him, because he gave some food to a poor wounded Union prisoner, had him tied up and whipped, and because he remonstrated with his master for using his wife for brutal purposes, he was heavily ironed, then stretched on a frame and beaten until his back was one mass of blood, when he fainted and then was sprinkled with salt water, suffering most excruciating tortures. He escaped from his master on the day that Vicksburg surrendered, but was retaken and again beat unmercifully. His master carried him into Arkansas, from whence he escaped into the Union lines and made his way to Fort Pillow. His constitution was strong and he was passed, and I'll warrant you, Jackson, when fighting, will remember the past, and with him will rest severe retribution on the slaveholder. There were others of these, who had escaped the lash, the bloodhound and the brand, but they had heard of freedom, sought it and found it. These are but few out of the hundred examples that daily come to one's notice, when traveling on the borders of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and if you will go into the contraband camps, or even examine some of the contrabands which visit our cities in search of employment, you will find that the above account is *far* from being an exaggeration—for facts show for themselves. It is hoped that these cruelties will soon have an end, and I am not at all ultra when I say that the sooner the whole system of slavery is wiped out, the better it will be for the Union.

HOW THE CONTRABANDS LEARNED OF THE PROCLAMATION.

While at Fort Pillow, the writer was attracted by a bright, intelligent young woman, not over thirty years of age, who came into the contraband camp with her husband, from Arkansas. Her husband was a good looking fellow of some five years older than his wife, was a carpenter by trade, and was taken on board of the Brown as a steamboat hand. He had formerly lived in Louisiana, and being smart, was taught by his young mistress to read a little. The former master he had lived with failed in business and his negroes had to be sold, among whom was this man, whose name was Tom. Tom was purchased by a trader and sold to a planter living above Little Rock. The planter was a dissipated man, and when drunk, would often beat Tom. One day, while Tom's master had gone out with a guerilla party, of which he was a member, Tom was called to the house, and spying a newspaper on the floor, which was torn—picked it up and carried it to his cabin, and by a fire of pine knots, at night, when the overseer was gone to bed, Tom spelled out the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. He did not dare speak of it to the other negroes on the plantation, but he told his wife, and she gathered together the little money she had saved up, and with a small bundle of clothes the two ran away the first dark night which offered, laying in the woods during the day time, and traveling at night, until they reached our pickets near Fort Pillow. The Proclamation was known, however, mysteriously, and as mysteriously circulated, despite the efforts of the planters to conceal it. The Superintendent of contrabands at Fort Pickering, Memphis, tells the following story: During the month of August last, a negro woman and child came into camp and asked aid. She said she had ran away from Noxubee county, Mississippi, as she had heard of the freedom granted to the slaves by Mr. Lincoln, and that she got the information from her brother, who could read, and he had read it in a Southern newspaper. Being a house servant, she heard the planters talk about the war and read about the battles, and then she would go out to the negro quarters and tell her brother, and he would slip off in the night and tell the negroes on other plantations, and get back in time for the morning call to work. She said that ever since the fight at Fort Sumter on the breaking out of the war, the negroes were informed of what the North were doing and that they confidently expected to be free, and were not surprised when the Proclamation was issued. She said that the negroes had secret societies and met in the woods and caves, and had signs and grips, and it was the duty of every member to inform the lodges of what conversation he had heard among the white folks. She further stated, that they frequently got northern as well as southern newspapers and that as a general thing the house servants were well posted in all the phases of the rebellion on both sides.

Many of the negroes who came into the contraband camp seemed to have considerable money in gold and silver. All this money was the fruits of their own hard earnings, and not a dollar of Confederate scrip could be found about them. One woman had hidden in her bosom, tied up in an old cotton handkerchief, sixty-one dollars in gold and nine dollars in silver, all in halves and quarters. Another had twenty dollars in five dollar gold pieces, and fifteen dollars in silver tied up in a newspaper, and as a coincidence, the newspaper was found to be a copy of the New York *Tribune*, containing an account of the death of the lamented Ellsworth. These too, had heard of the Proclamation, through the secret negro societies of the South.

This money which the contrabands bring into camp, is taken charge of by the superintendent of contrabands, who gives them a receipt for it, and gives it out to them as they need it. Nearly every contraband having some gold and silver, a large amount of specie is stored away for their benefit, every dollar of which is carefully accounted for, they having the handling of what they need, it only being placed in a safe for security, as when they leave the camp, the money due them is given back, a premium being allowed them for their currency.

WHAT THE CONTRABANDS NEED.

The rapid increase of negroes from all parts of the South, who are filling the contraband camps, requires extra arrangements for their employments, especially the employment of the women. The men can be used on our naval gunboats, and on our steamers, but they can be better used by forming them into regiments of soldiers at once, at some convenient point, and getting them ready for active service in the field. They can also be employed on plantations in the immediate vicinity of our gunboats or land forces, to raise vegetables for the army and the hospitals; in this the women can aid and make them labor valuable to the Government, as well as profitable to themselves. The women can also be used as servants in private families, as laundresses in hospitals, and in some instances as nurses. There is enough for them all to do, but it needs some enterprising person who understands the character of the negro to superintend them and apportion them out to such labor as is suitable to them as fast as they are received, so that they will not become an incubus upon the Government. The children should be properly cared for and taught to labor for their own welfare. The United States contraband, and the various Christian commissions, throughout the Union have done much, and are still doing all in their power to better the condition of the freed slave, but they need more aid in the way of teachers, in donations of clothing and books. While at their camps they are supplied with Government rations, and are well cared for, but they must be taught to labor for themselves, then they will better appreciate the liberty which this great and good Government has granted to them.

THE NUMBER OF CONTRABANDS AS SOLDIERS.

The number of contrabands enlisted into the service of the United States, in the West and Southwest, are as follows: The 1st Ohio colored regiment, now in camp at Delaware, amounting to about 800 men; two regiments at Helena, comprising 1,500 men; one at New Madrid, Mo.; six at Corinth, Miss.; four at Nashville, Tenn., making about 7,000 men; one at Port Hudson, La., of 1,000 men; twenty regiments in the Department of the Gulf, amounting to 17,000 men; five regiments of infantry and four of engineers in process of formation, which will number when full 8,000 men, and one at Donaldsville, La., of 1,000 men. This will make 36,000 effective troops of the *Corps d'Afrique*. There are now at the various contraband camps on the river, 50,000 men, women and children, one-third of which (men) will do for military service, and added to this are daily accessions at almost every point guarded by our gunboats. Certainly within six months we can bring from 50,000 to 75,000 effective troops into the field, from the contrabands, which, if we add to the regiments forming among the free colored men of the Eastern and Middle States, we can have 25,000 more men in the field, making the United States *corps d'Afrique* amount to an auxiliary force of at least 100,000 good men. The negro is willing to fight and he has shown it in his alacrity to enlist, and we must not hesitate to use him in the quelling of this rebellion, which will be the death blow to slavery and a benefit and blessing to the whole negro race of the United States. They are willing to fight for us, and why should we not be willing to fight side by side with them, and use our influence in urging them on by deeds of valor, and stimulate them to do their duty and act their part, and praising them when praise is due. The race can be improved, and made to rely on themselves, if we will only be patient with them, teaching them to do right, and trying to awaken among them a sense of pride and honor, that they may appreciate the working out of their own salvation. We need them as soldiers and we must use them as such, and by their united aid the rebellion will yet be quelled. The rebels see the practicability of such a course, and show that they are getting over their squeamishness by adopting it, and we, too, will carry out the same principle.

R.

Wonderful Escape from Death.

Mr. John S. Beggs, the Mail Agent on the steamer Grey Eagle, has furnished the New Albany Ledger with the particulars of a fearful adventure and remarkable escape from death. On Friday last, as the steamer Grey Eagle was rounding in at Troy, she met the Lancaster No. 4, which had just began to drop out. The watchman on the Lancaster, just previous to her starting out, had stepped into the wheel-house for the purpose of making an examination of the wheel, and was standing on one of the buckets when the boat's machinery was put in motion and the wheel commenced to turn. The watchman at once comprehended his perilous situation, and seizing hold on the bucket above him, commenced calling for help at the top of his voice. The momentum of the wheel, however, increased, and it had made three revolutions with the watchman hanging to it. On the third revolution he was thrown off the wheel, and with such force that he sank into the water and floated beneath the surface some forty feet down stream before he again came up. He came up near the steamer Grey Eagle, and was rescued from a watery grave by her gallant crew. Strange as it may seem, when he was taken on board it was found that he had sustained no other injury than the weakness produced by the reaction after finding himself saved from what he supposed certain death.

LETTER FROM EX-ORDERLY.

"A Soldier's Psalm to Woman."

[From our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 21, 1863.

Will the TRIBUNE accept the thanks of us soldiers for its humane and noble labors in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and more especially for its valuable services in assisting to shape and direct to successful issues the recent "Ladies' Fair," that accomplished such beneficent results for our sick and wounded comrades? I suppose we must acknowledge it to be true that, herded together as—from the nature of our occupation—we must inevitably be, and deprived of all the refining associations which belong to home and its sacred privacies, we lose insensibly something, perhaps much, of that delicate pureness of character which is no less a glory unto manhood than a beauty upon woman; but while we acknowledge this, and regret it perhaps more than you can think, we should be very sorry to have our friends imagine us grown so degenerate as to be incapable of rising to higher levels than those of selfish existence. Believe me it is not so; and I am sure that if you could look into our hearts and see the feeling with which we regard your untiring advocacy of whatever plans and movements will inure to our comfort and benefit, and could understand our loathing execration of that small malignancy and petty devilishness which you—in the shape of the *Times* and its little clique of traitors—have so often to encounter and to brush aside, you would feel an hundred fold repaid for whatever outlay of money, time, or patience you have given since the breaking out of the war. I cannot, however, refrain from saying that, in the case of Storey, I think you are sometimes a little *too* severe. It is not necessary to use a trip-hammer in crushing a mosquito; and although I do not doubt that the tiny venom of the noxious insect is enough to make a man vexed and angry, yet, bearing in mind the palpable fact that the villianous instinct of the fellow, *Storey*, are so much greater than his intellectual capacity, and that although he is a monster in evil, he is by no means a giant in ability, I feel inclined to censure you for unnecessary severity of flagellation. I hope, my dear TRIBUNE, you will hereafter bear in mind the injunction of leniency implied in the scriptural passage, "A merciful man is merciful unto his *beast*," and adapt your corrective measures as much to the actual harmlessness of the brute as to his inherent viciousness and depravity.

Whatever further sacrifices we may be called to make, or whatever added sorrows we may have to bear, I am quite satisfied that no decay of vital national force and character is possible for a people whose wives and mothers and maidens are so prodigal of charity and love as, thank God, are those of our own land. Into no other war which I can remember, or of which I have ever read, has this sustaining element of woman's influence entered in anything like the degree which this struggle attests. Every day and hour our thorny paths are made less painful, our hearts are cheered and strengthened, our whole lives are made nobler and more enduring—we become better men and more efficient soldiers—by this knowledge that in whatever, for our cause we do or suffer, we are upheld by the tender arms of woman, throughout the length and breadth of the loyal land. This knowledge is our redeeming influence; and many a brave, impulsive youth, surrounded by savagery and sensuality, with opportunity from without, leaguing with desire from within, has stopped to think of what his mother, or sister, or loving friend would say, and so has kept his heart pure and clean from the contaminations which beset him.

And so I believe that, because the lips of love have made haste to kiss the lips of duty—whatever minor differences may exist as to the methods of action proper to our circumstances—the heart of the nation is still wise and right. Wherever, in the sky of any devoted nation or city, the shrill shrieks of the judgment angels have been heard, plunging for their prey, it has never been until moral corruption had reduced the body of the nation to a carcass. Remembering which, and from my place in the ranks seeing how, all over the loyal North, the heart of the people throbs with one impulse and beats with one desire, and that the chief rivalry is as to which among all its children shall sacrifice most instead of least for the great cause that envelopes us all—I am justified in saying that that which is working among us is not death, but life; that the sun of our national glory has not set; that a higher and better life than any to which we have yet attained awaits us; and that although the way is hung with blackness and draped with blood and flame, we shall—please God—fail neither of our royal heights nor our kingly crowns.

Meanwhile, give me leave to add my own humble singing to the praises of the gracious ministerings of our own noble women at home. I wish it were worthier, and filled with better music; but if, failing in speech, I hold my life in my hand as evidence of the sincerity of that which I desire to, but cannot say—shall not this in some degree compensate for a stammering tongue, and somewhat atone for the lack of verbal felicity and rythmic grace? At least I trust so, and so am bold enough to subjoin these stanzas, called—

A Soldier's Psalm of Woman.

Down all the shining lapse of days,
That grow and grow forever
In truer love and broader praise
Of the Almighty Giver;
Whatever Godlike impulses
Have blossomed in the human,
The most divine and fair of these
Spring from the soul of woman.

Her heart it is preserves the flower
Of sacrificial duty,
Which, blown across the blackest hour,
Transfigures it to beauty.
Her hands that streak these solemn years
With vivifying uses,
And clasp the foreheads of our fears
With light from higher places.

O, wives and mothers, sanctified
By holy consecrations;
Turning our weariness aside
With blessed ministrations!
O, maidens in whose dewy eyes
Perennial comforts glitter,
Untangling War's dark mysteries,
And making sweet the bitter;—

In desolate paths, or dangerous posts,
By places which, to-morrow,
Shall be unto these bannered hosts
Aceldemas' of sorrow,
We hear the sound of helping feet—
We feel your soft caressings;
And all our life starts up to greet
Your lovingness with blessings!

On cots of pain, on beds of woe,
Where stricken heroes languish:
Wan faces smile and sick hearts grow
Triumphant over anguish.
While souls that starve in lonely gloom,
Flush green with odorous praises;
And all the lowly pallets bloom
With Gratitude's white daises.

O, lips that from our wounds have sucked
The fever and the burning!
O, tender fingers that have plucked
The madness from our mourning!
O, hearts that beat so loyal-true
For soothing and for saving,—
God send our hopes back to you
Crowned with immortal having!

Thank God,—O, Love! whereby we know
Beyond our little seeing,
And feel serene compassions flow
Around the ache of being;—
Lo! clear o'er all the pain and dread
Of our most sore affliction,
The sacred wings of Peace are spread
In brooding benediction.

EX-ORDERLY,
88th Illinois Vol. Infantry.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Madame Clara Schumann, the well-known pianiste, is going to spend the winter in Russia.

—A ghost on a tall pedestal outside the building is one of the attractions offered by a London theatre.

—The Empress of Russia is said to be in such bad health that the doctors give little hope of recovery.

—A bust of Shakespeare has been carved out of an old oak beam of the poet's house at Stratford-upon-Avon.

—"Mixpickles" is the title of a new humorous and satirical weekly journal to be started at Leipsic on the 1st of January.

—"The Last Days of Pompeii" is the title of a new opera, without words, by Herr Rosen (a Swedish composer) just performed at Lubeck.

—The brothers Godard are about to make a balloon to contain 14,000 cubic metres of gas, whereas M. Nadar's "Giant" only contained 6,000.

—A new English order of merit, to be called the Albert Cross, has been suggested, for the purpose of decorating literary and scientific celebrities.

—The King of Italy at Chantilly won the first cash he has ever got by racing in France, namely, £100. His horses are entered in the name of Carter.

—One of the balloonites who made such a sensational descent in Hanover has gone over the whole of the ground, and paid freely and largely for all the damage done.

—The issue of the trial concerning the steam rams is much speculated upon in London, and a little club betting has been done. The odds are about three to two in favor of the builders.

—Lord Lyndhurst is said to have lost his life at last, not through natural decay, but through the plague of an infected lodging house, at a fashionable resort, where he caught a scarlet fever.

—The London licensing magistrates have, on granting licenses to the various places of entertainment, made it a condition that all high rope and other dangerous exhibitions shall be discontinued.

—According to official returns, the quantity of cotton grown in Italy this year amounts to 78,000 bales of 100 kilos each. The greater part was produced in Sicily and the Neapolitan provinces of Lecca and Salerno.

—The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Trench, will probably be the new Archbishop of Dublin. Such an appointment would give general satisfaction, as the Dean is alike distinguished for his learning, his liberality, and his unobtrusiveness.

—That petty tyrant, the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, has become reconciled to his long-estranged people. He has granted a general amnesty, and invited the late leaders of the opposition to his table, where he treated them with champagne and game, in a very princely manner.

—Two new lights in the musical world appeared at the great October festival at Munich—Mlle. Dietz and Mlle. Edelsburg. These German festivals are opportunities for *debutantes* of high promise, after being proved privately, of course, and are worth the attention of our managers.

—An association of religious reformers is holding its sittings at Frankfort, under the presidency of the former Cure, Ronge. The assembly, which is very numerous, has pronounced against concordats, against the power of the bishops over the lower clergy, and in favor of the marriage of priests.

—The French religious journal, the *Union*, has satisfied itself (and no doubt many of its readers) by a process of caballistic reasoning, that the seven beasts of the Apocalypse are Arius, Spinoza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, Proudhon and Renan. Bishop Colenso must feel himself affronted at not being comprised in the excommunicated list.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—Hale and Bates—The Cabinet—Examination of Officers for Colored Regiments—Sale of Property—Post Masters Appointed—Post Offices Discontinued and Established.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1863.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The release of Mr. Anderson from a rebel prison increases the chances of the Union men. This secures us twelve majority, in case the three Union men elected partly by copperhead votes, in New York and Pennsylvania, go with us. Of these I learn Hale of Pennsylvania may be depended upon. Besides Anderson of Kentucky, another man from that State is depended upon. This would give us thirteen in all, but this presupposes that the Governor of Maryland will not play the dog in the matter of the certificates. I learn from Ohio men that but two of the Kentucky men can be depended on without any "ifs or buts." The remainder did all they could in Ohio to help Vallandigham.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Property is constantly rising in value here. Yesterday I saw the lease of a building intended for a hotel and stores. The furniture on the first floor sold for $8,000. The building is in E street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. The rent is $7,500 per year, but it will cost $50,000 at least to finish the building, which the lease will have to pay. It contains nearly two hundred rooms, but I should judge by no means convenient for the business of a hotel.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

Up to the 21st inst., 909 candidates have been before the colored regiment examining Board in this city. Of these, 470 have been accepted, 350 rejected, and I declined examination. Five colonels, 8 lieut-colonels, 19 majors, 88 captains, 126 lieutenants, and 231 second lieutenants, have passed a successful examination. Of these, 84 were selected from commissioned officers, 283 from privates and non-commissioned officers, and 108 from citizens. There were 57 commissioned officers, 236 privates and non-commissioned officers, and 99 citizens registered.

The names of the colonels passed are: S. Fellows, 14th New Hampshire; S. A. Duncan, 14th New Hampshire; L. F. Haskell, Lieutenant and Aid-de-camp; C. W. Fribley, 4th Penn. Vols.; J. Shaw, citizen, Rhode Island.

I have not the returns of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Boards.

NEW PATENTS ISSUED.

The following new patents are out:

Traveling invalid chair, Chas. L. Bander, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gear cutting, A. T. Boon, Galesburg, Ill.

Piston for steam engines, F. H. Furniss and Jacob Hovey, Cleveland, Ohio.

Machine for raising, creasing and slicking leather; C. W. Guest, Dexter, Mich.

Machine for tanning, Volney E. Rusco, Chicago, Ill.

Disintegration of vegetable substance for the separation of fibers, &c., George E. Sellers, Hardin Co., Ill.

Truss for Hernia, Daniel C. Smith, Adrian, Mich.

Loop check of sewing machines, J. B. Secor, Chicago, Ill.

Grain separator (re-issue), James Ferguson, Dubuque, Iowa.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

James C. Sloo, Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.
John Eaton, Eaton, Crawford Co., Ill.
Alfred Bradbury, Freeland, De Kalb Co., Ill.
Josiah Rinehart, Wales, Ogle Co., Ill.
Andrew Bowman, New Lancaster, Warren Co., Ill.
James S. Hamilton, Sunbeam, Mercer Co., Ill.
Albu Sandford, Green Bush, Warren Co., Ill.
Chas. Eggert, Kirchain, Washington Co., Ill.
R. L. Carver, Fort Andrew, Richland Co., Ill.
David Hardenburg, Kheinsburg, Richland Co., Ill.
D. Albough, Dry Creek, Lynn Co., Iowa.
Thos. Essay, Sabula, Jackson Co., Iowa.
John Hiskey, Monroe, Jasper Co., Iowa.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Trowbridge, Allegan Co., Mich.
Cottrellville, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Prairie Field, Rock Island Co., Ill.
Lincoln, Rock Island Co., Ill.
Town Line, Warren Co., Ill.
Lake Sixteen, Fulton Co., Ia.
Garry-Owen, Jackson Co., Iowa.
Histon, Mecosta Co., Mich.
North Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich.
Liberty, Kenosha Co., Wis.
Chanhassen, Carver Co., Minn.
Tullahoma, Lucas Co., Iowa.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Phelps, Allen Co., Ia., Joseph Smith, P. M.
Brown's Valley, Montgomery Co., Ia., G. W. James, P. M.
Chaseburg, Vernon, Wis., Jos. W. Hoyt, P. M.
Hasker's Corners, Peoria Co., Ill., Wm. Blandin, P. M.
Bridgeport, Jackson Co., Iowa, Horatio G. Haskell, P. M.
Buffalo Fork, Kossuth Co., Iowa, S. H. Reed, P. M.
Grove Hill, Bremer Co., Iowa, F. Harwood, P. M.
Clay Hill, Jones Co., Iowa, M. C. Waters, P. M.

ZETA.

Mr. John Ruskin on English Neutrality.

The following characteristic letter, dated Zurich, 25th October, 1863, was received from Mr. Ruskin, as an apology for not attending a meeting at the Liverpool Institute for the distribution of prizes awarded by the Department of Science and Art:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 20th October. My health does not now admit of my taking part frequently in public business, yet I should have held it a duty to accept the invitation of the directors of the Liverpool Institute, but that, for the time being, my temper is at fault as well as my health; and I am wholly unable to go on with any of my proper work, owing to the horror and shame with which I regard the political position taken, or rather sunk into, by England, in her foreign relations, especially in the affairs of Italy and Poland. What these matters have to do with art may not at first be clear, but I can perhaps make it so by a short similitude. Suppose I had been engaged by an English gentleman to give lectures on art to his son. Matters at first go smoothly, and I am diligent in my definitions of line and color, until one Sunday morning, at breakfast time, a ticket-of-leave man takes a fancy to murder a girl on the road leading round the lawn before the house windows. My patron, hearing the screams, puts down his paper, adjusts his spectacles, slowly apprehends what is going on, and rings the bell for his smallest footman. "John, take my card and compliments to that gentleman outside the hedge, and tell him that his proceedings are abnormal, and I may add, to me personally offensive. Had that road passed through my property, I should have felt it my duty to interfere." John takes the card and returns with it; the ticket-of-leave man finishes his work at his leisure; but the screams ceasing as he fills the girl's mouth with clay, the English gentleman returns to his muffins, and congratulates himself on having 'kept out of that mess.' Presently afterwards he sends for me, to know if I shall be ready to lecture on Monday. I am somewhat nervous and answer—I fear rudely—'Sir, your son is a good lad; I hope he will grow to be a man, but, for the present, I cannot teach him anything. I should like, indeed to teach you something, but have no words yet for the lesson.' Which, indeed, I have not. If I say any word on such matters, people ask me, 'would I have the country go to war?' Do I know how dreadful a thing war is?' Yes, truly, I know it; I like war as ill as most people—so ill that I would not spend twenty millions a year in making machines for it—neither my holidays or pocket money in playing at it; yet I would have the country go to war, with haste, in a good quarrel; and, which perhaps is eccentric in me, rather in another's quarrel than in her own. We say of ourselves, complacently, that we will not go to war for an idea, but the phrase interpreted means only that we will go to war for a bale of goods, but not for justice or for mercy; and I would ask you to favor me so far as to read this letter to the students at your meeting, and say to them that I heartily wish them well, but for the present I am too sad to be of any service to them; that our wars in China and Japan are not likely to furnish good subjects for historical pictures; that 'ideas' happen, unfortunately, to be, in art, the principal things, and that a country which will not fight for its ideas is not likely to have anything worth painting.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful servant,

J. RUSKIN."

Horrible Tragedy.

London has been startled by a fearful tragedy. A woman and two children were found dead in a public cab in which they took passage on a recent Saturday evening, from the Shoreditch station to another part of London. So terrible an event happening in a public vehicle, and on a great thoroughfare at a time when it was densely thronged, and without any outcry or violent manifestations of any sort, by the victims, sent a thrill of horror through the community. From the testimony in the case it appeared that a man with his wife and two children engaged the cab, and the driver started for his destination. On the way he was directed to stop at the Green Dragon tavern, when the man in the cab sent him for a pot of beer. The beer was got and drank by the inmates of the cab, the man on passing out the pot, turning it mouth downward, spilling whatever was left of its contents upon the pavement. The driver then went on to Holborn, where the man got out and paying the fare, with a sixpence extra, directed him to go to the Royal Oak, where he arrived only to find that his cab contained three corpses! During two days no trace of the murderer could be discovered, but on the night of the second day he was detected and arrested. He proved to be a man named S. H. Hunt, employed in a drug establishment, whose departure from home with his family and return without them, and the description of the murdered persons, had excited the suspicions of his neighbors. He had fastened himself into his house, and when he heard the police demanding admission, took poison, from which he died soon after they gained entrance and arrested him. He lived unhappily with his wife, and to get rid of her destroyed his whole family, by poisoning the beer which the cab driver bought for him. The conception and execution of the triple murder under such circumstances was one of the boldest and most startling in the annals of crime.

☞ Parson Brownlow sends the following dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

CAMP LOUNEY, KY., Nov. 25, 1863.

General Burnside still holds Knoxville, and has held his position for ten days against large odds. He is a moral and military hero, and has endeared himself to the Union men of East Tennessee as no man ever did, and deserves the honor and confidence of the whole country.

My family are in Knoxville, and I am on my way to Cincinnati—advised to leave by the military authorities. I shall return by the Chattanooga.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Joel Barlow's Washington mansion, known as Kalorama, is now a small-pox hospital.

—Tobacco can be raised in the Southwest for five cents a pound, and money made at that.

—The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Nov. 14, were $2,350,000.

—In New Jersey they make boquets out of brilliant colored insects.

—Italy don't allow her army officers to get married; twelve hundred of them have transgressed, and are to be court martialed.

—There are 38,183 houses of worship in the United States, of which 12,814, or about 33 per cent., are in rebeldom.

—Eleazar Craig, an eminent Freemason and City Councilman of Natchez, is dead. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and fifty-two years old at his death, but had lived a long time at the South.

—Albert H. Gallatin, M. A., M. D., a grandson of Albert Gallatin, has been appointed to the Professorship of Natural Science in Norwich (Vt.) University.

—The Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture estimates that $300,000 worth of cheese is annually brought into that State for consumption.

—A lady going out of mourning advertises in a Richmond paper an excellent black French merino dress, not soiled. Price $350.

—A Methodist clergyman in New Wilmington, Pa., having received three anonymous notes threatening his life, was knocked down one night last week and stabbed in the neck. The wound may be fatal.

—The St. Paul *Press*, of the 24th, announces the arrival of the steamer Cutter, the last of the season. The Father of Waters closes for the season.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Cushman, of Massachusetts, died last week, at Bernardstown, of typhoid fever. At the time of his death, he was President of the Franklin Co. (Mass.) Bank.

—They are in a fair way to have a population of "first families" in Algeria, as they have begun there on the same "aristocratic" basis as history assigns to our Southern enemies. Madame Louise Vallory, in a recent work on Algeria, says that "runaway conscripts, swindlers, *lorettes* and *chevaliers d'industrie* form the bulk of the colonists."

—Mrs. Kilpatrick, wife of Gen. Kilpatrick, whose exploits as one of the leaders of the cavalry force of the army of the Potomac are so well known, died at West Point on Monday morning. Her decease was sudden.

—Dr. Joseph Burnett, a Boston druggist, placed four Alderneys on his farm in Southboro a few years since at a cost of $1,600, and has since sold $1,400 worth of Alderney calves, besides a large quantity of butter at 30 to 40 cents a pound.

—Small-pox has assumed so dangerous a form in Nashville, that orders have been issued from headquarters requiring citizens and soldiers to be vaccinated at once. Medical depots have been selected where vaccination will be gratuitously performed by medical officers appointed for the purpose.

—Mary Ann Clernand, better known as Mrs. Onderdonk, who was arrested a short time ago as a rebel spy, and whose husband is a Colonel in the rebel army, now serving in Texas, was arrested on Tuesday last in New York city, for stealing, at various times, about $4,000 worth of dry goods from Stewart's.

—Punch "invents" sometimes. His latest thing in this way is the anecdote he tells us of Paul Redford. It seems, according to the old hunchback, that on each occasion of the Prince's going to the Adelphi to see "Leah," he has been moved to tears by the charm of Miss Bateman's most excellent acting. On this being mentioned to Paul Redford, he exclaimed—"Perfectly true to nature, my boy—what can you expect from Wales but blubber."

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	5:40 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Night Express	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Evening Express	5:45 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	8:45 a. m.	9:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	8:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park Train	5:35 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:40 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	9:00 a. m.	9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Night Express	6:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Accommodation	4:00 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Ac'modation	7:40 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	1:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Way Passenger	4:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
St. Paul Express	12:15 p. m.	11:35 a. m.
Milwaukee Accom'tion	6:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Hours of closing of Mails at the Post Office.

	Mail Trains leave.	Mails close.	Trains arr.
Mich. South	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 p. m.
	10:00 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Mich. Central	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 p. m.
	5:40 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Pitts & Ft. W.	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:40 a. m.
	6:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	10:30 p. m.
Cin Air Line	6:00 a. m.	12 midnight.	9:15 p. m.
Cin. & Lou. via	6:30 a. m.	12 midnight.	10:30 p. m.
Mich. Central.	5:40 p. m.	4:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Nor. Western	9:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Milwaukee	9:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
	12:15 p. m.	11:30 a. m.	11:35 a. m.
Galena & Chi.	9:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
Dixon Air Line	9:00 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
	11:40 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	6:40 a. m.
C. B. & Q.	9:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Rock Island	9:45 a. m.	8:00 a. m.	4:45 p. m.
	11:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Alton & St. Lou	9:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
	9:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	9:10 p. m.
Illinois Cent.	8:45 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
	8:45 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	7:50 a. m.
	8:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS for eastern cities and Canada are suspended under this arrangement.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of a week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, Relieves wind colic, Regulates the bowels, And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle. no21-k795-3m-3dp

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement of the Messrs. HILTON BROTHERS is certainly the best article of the kind ever invented. It should be kept in every manufactory, workshop and house, everywhere. By its use many dollars can be saved in the run of a year. This Cement cannot decompose or become corrupted, as its combination is on scientific principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature will it emit any offensive smell. The various uses to which it can be successfully applied, renders it invaluable to all classes. For particulars see advertisement. no6-m247-6m-wy&c-3dp

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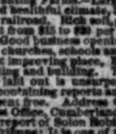
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This Medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying soldier might have his wounds dressed immediately if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

☞ Dealers in my well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, etc., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere. no25-r975-1m-dlw-wkw

Miscellaneous.

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"We have had a great many kinds of Novels lately. There have been Catholic, Puseyite, High Church, Low Church, No Church, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian Novels. There have been Novels written by Union men in behalf of the Union, and Novels written by Rebels to prove that the doctrine of Secession is the consummate flower of human wisdom. There have been Novels written in the interest of prize-fighting, spiritualism, free-love, and vegetable diet. We understand that a Novel, "Round the Block," which will be a decided departure from this sort of thing, is passing through the press of Appleton & Co. It is a bold attempt to put the Novel back on the old platform of romantic literature, where neither doctrines nor theories were taught; but the sole purpose of the novelist was to entertain his readers. Much is also made of the plot, which is an essential sadly neglected and slurred in these latter days. Novel readers who have been longing for a romance of the good old sort, made out of bran new American materials, will eagerly await the appearance of 'Round the Block.'"

☞ Early orders should be forwarded to the publishers, as there is a great difficulty in getting books manufactured this season, and the supply will necessarily be deficient.

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Of Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedal Playing, etc., to a full and complete Mastery of the Instrument.

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I have used this receipe since 1856, and can safely recommend it to every one who has any painting to do or expects to have. I have used it on steamboat painting, house and sign painting, furniture and chair painting, wagons, farming implements, machines, &c. It gives a smooth finish and a lasting body, that you cannot get by any other paint. Price One Dollar. Address, enclosing as above, Post Office Drawer 1836, [illegible] P. S.—If parties [illegible] the money will be refunded. no23-r681-1w[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, on Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. PRICE OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes, [illegible]; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; [illegible] Gallery, 25 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents.

The management has great pleasure in announcing to the public that an engagement has been effected for four nights, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, with the great ANGLO-GERMAN TRAGEDIAN, Mr. DANIEL BANDMANN, whose great success [illegible] ... MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st, will be presented for the first time in Chicago, the great Tragic Drama, entitled, NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST DAYS OF THE [illegible]. Narcisse Rameau, Mr. Daniel Bandmann; [illegible] ... Director. In rehearsal the great Drama of [illegible]. EMMET. Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

RAVEL TROUPE AT THE MUSEUM. Every Evening this Week and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents; [illegible] mission to Museum. Admission to Matinees [illegible] Children 15 cents.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, and every evening during the week and Saturday afternoon. [illegible] ... Jones and Prices, "Dr. Fredman's Baby Marriage" ... week of Hush-a-bye-Baby, &c. ... Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock. ... R. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

CHICAGO MUSEUM. Holman Opera Troupe! BALFE'S OPERA OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. DANCE ... DRUM PERFORMANCE ... To conclude with MRS. PARTINGTON. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. NOTICE—Each Ticket entitles the holder to a Museum admission the same evening.

VARIETIES, 115 & 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK, Sole Lessee and Proprietor. GEO. F. McDONALD, Stage Manager. BRILLIANT ATTRACTION! First appearance of Mr. BENJ. WHEELER, The Great Irish Vocalist. Sig. DAVIS, the Excellent Pantomimist, And MASTER ALFRED D. and ALBERT J. LA CAN, Twin Zouaves—Infant Drummer and Fifer. The beautiful Drama of the MOMENTOUS QUESTION. NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c. The laughable Pantomime, HARLEQUIN AND CLOWN. SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle (reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them) [illegible]. Parquette [illegible]. Private Boxes [illegible]. no25-p[illegible]-1wis

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE Illinois St. Andrew's Society Will be held at the BRIGGS HOUSE, ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30th. Dinner on the table at half-past 8 o'clock. [illegible] bers are requested to meet punctually at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Tickets can be had of Peter Macfarlane, [illegible] & Alston, Adam Murray, George Anderson [illegible] Briggs House, and all the managers [illegible] the Committee. All Scotchmen and their [illegible] ants, with all the friends of AULD SCOTIA, are cordially invited to attend.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner Clark and Monroe streets. All late and fashionable Dances systematically taught. Classes open at all times for beginners. SCHOOL SOIREES every Tuesday & Saturday evening. MISS MYRA BALLARD, MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, [Lady Teachers. no18-p226-1m J. EDWIN MARTINE, P. O. Box [illegible]

PHOENIX HALL, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Large, airy and central. Good Piano, Organ, Scenery. Singers will find this a good place. Concerts, as the stage can be entirely cleared. WAKEFIELD, THOMPSON & [illegible]. no13-p744-2m

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. We shall sell, at our salesroom, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a splendid assortment of Furniture [illegible] Rich Parlor Suits, French and Cottage Chamber Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, [illegible] Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Rocking Chairs, together with a general assortment of [illegible] Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, &c. no28-r664-3tis GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Our Regular Annual Sale elegant Bohemian Glass ware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, [illegible] and Parian Fancy Goods, Fancy Goods, Bohemian ware, Bronze Clocks, Extra Fine Silver Plated Ware, etc. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 2, at 7 o'clock, we shall sell at No. 48 Dearborn street, the largest and choicest assortment of [illegible] goods ever offered at auction in this city, [illegible] new goods, and the finest quality, selected from [illegible] costly and rare, consisting in part of [illegible] mian Ware, Wine Jugs in variety of [illegible] and Vases, medallion and gold, Opal [illegible] ceivers, Finger Bowls, Decanters, Goblets, [illegible] Champagnes, Cordial Sets, Ruby and [illegible] Vases, Bottles, etc., etc. IN PARIAN WARE will be found several [illegible] such as Busts, Ceres, Solitude, Poetry, [illegible] brias and others; elegant Vases in white and [illegible] Parian Toilet Sets, etc., etc. IN FRENCH CHINA—Rich gold band Dinner [illegible] complete; elegant gold band and decorated [illegible] decorated Tea Sets, 44 and 56 pieces, Colored [illegible] Sets, 11 pcs.; a splendid assortment of gold [illegible] styles, Valuable Vases, of all sizes and [illegible] of style and ornament, some very costly [illegible] rated in the finest manner, Cream cups and [illegible] Cups and Saucers. Sets of gold band [illegible] CLOCKS—Elegant bronze eight-day Clocks [illegible] time keepers. EXTRA FINE SILVER-PLATED GOODS. Baskets; Fruit Dishes, with cut-glass [illegible] and Wine sets, with cut bottles; Ice [illegible] bossed; Fish and Pie Knives; Napkin Rings; Castors, with fine cut bottles; Wedding [illegible] a case; Bell and Fruit Castor, [illegible] Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons and Forks; [illegible] Goblets, etc., etc., including a variety of [illegible] rich and valuable goods. Ladies and [illegible] invited to call and examine the above [illegible] sortment and attend the sale. The goods [illegible] exhibition the day previous to the sale. [illegible] sold without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON. no23-r903-11t-3tistp

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. ONE HUNDRED CRATES OF Crockery and 75 Boxes Glassware BY CATALOGUE, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, December 3, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, [illegible] Tremont House, one hundred crates of [illegible] ty of Earthenware and C. C. ware, [illegible] being a complete assortment of the usual [illegible] manufacture, James Edwards & Sons, [illegible] Every crate warranted as represented, [illegible] new and fresh goods, shipped to [illegible] pool, England, are all here and can be [illegible] time previous to the sale. Catalogues will be ready on Friday, [illegible] Country dealers wishing a catalogue [illegible] for one. Each crate will be sold [illegible] [illegible] Terms cash. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION.—I shall sell at [illegible] at 204 Lake street, corner of [illegible] o'clock, a. m. on Monday, Tuesday, [illegible] Friday, Nov. 30th, and Dec. 1st, 2d [illegible] large assortment of Dry Goods, [illegible] Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, [illegible] Notions, &c. Also a large and [illegible] stock of Boots and Shoes [illegible]. S. NICKERSON, [illegible].

WHOLESALE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES BY Gore, Wilson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, At 10 A. M., prompt. We shall offer our large and well selected [illegible] the above days to the highest bidder, without [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee [illegible] LARGER AND BETTER [illegible] AND OFFERING AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN [illegible] GORE, WILSON & Co., 54 Lake Street, Chicago. no4-m351-12y

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, [illegible] signed pay the highest cash [illegible] Hides, and all Ship stock. [illegible] free will be promptly [illegible] stock, and weekly price current [illegible] drawer 86 [illegible] ja16-g875-6m

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Holloway's Pills. A word to mothers. Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, &c. About one third of the weekly number of deaths reported by the Board of Health are those of children under five years of age; the majority of which are caused by the disease of the bowels. We here confidently state that any case of Cholera Infantum or Diarrhea, so prevalent in the after stage of life, however serious in its nature, and however its origin, can be radically cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. The sooner they are taken the better, as this class of disorders becomes, prevalent to an alarming degree at this time of year. "Forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb, and mothers would take heed in time. For children the Pills should be crushed and dissolved in water sweetened with sugar. no25-r85-1w

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Defy Competition. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE and they say it is her [illegible] It colors every [illegible] the blacks and browns are Nature's duplicates; it is applied in a few minutes; it leaves a gloss upon the hair; it is more permanent than other dye; it contains no corrosive ingredients; and lastly, its invigorating qualities challenge a trial. This dye and the preparation is evidence of twelve or thirteen or foreign [illegible]. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size. no13-h38-1m

Piles! Piles!! Dr. Witfield's Vegetable Pills Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications as they usually only in aggravating the disease. Dr. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure. THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, 69 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. oc9-m36-3m

Water Cure and Homeopathic Medical Infirmary. 232 1-2 STATE STREET. Dr. H. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., Proprietor. The business arrangements of this establishment comprehend: 1st. General Practice, for which Dr. Townsend has a competent Associate Physician. 2d. Office advice with verbal or written directions for home treatment. 3d. Department for Female Diseases, also for special cases of Nervous Debility of Males and Females. Females visiting the city and wishing Medical Advice can be provided with nice rooms and the best of nursing on very reasonable terms. Dr. Townsend has his rooms so arranged that patients visiting his office never see any other than the Dr. himself. Letters addressed to Dr. TOWNSEND, 232½ State street, Chicago, Ill., will be promptly answered. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. no1-p[illegible]

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After Nov. 1st, and until further notice—Chicago to Council Bluffs and Omaha	$3.00	$2.80	$2.35	$2.75

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RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS. Veteran Volunteers, $402 Bounty and Premium. All other Recruits, $302 Bounty and Premium.

All able-bodied men, between the ages of Eighteen and Forty-Five Years, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months and been honorably discharged, who shall re-enlist for three years or the war, shall be entitled to [illegible] VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, and as such will receive one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $402. [illegible] [illegible] Old Regiments, not Veterans, one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $302 will be paid. [illegible] will be allowed to SELECT THE REGIMENT which he prefers to join. [illegible] ... Capt. WM. JAMES, Provost Marshal of the 1st District, at Chicago. Capt. JOHN V. EUSTACE, Provost Marshal of the 3d District, at Dixon. Capt. JAMES WOODRUFF, Provost Marshal of the 4th District, at Quincy. Capt. JAMES M. ALLAN, Provost Marshal of the 5th District, at Peoria. Capt. ABEL LONGWORTH, Provost Marshal of the 6th District, at Springfield. Capt. [illegible], Provost Marshal of the 7th District, at Danville. Capt. [illegible] WESTLAKE, Provost Marshal of the 8th District, at Mt. Sterling. Capt. WILLIAM M. FRY, Provost Marshal of the 10th District, at Jacksonville. Capt. MORTIMER O. KEAN, Provost Marshal of the 11th District, at Salem. Capt. GEORGE ABBOTT, Provost Marshal of the 12th District, at Alton. Capt. ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, Provost Marshal of the 13th District, at Cairo.

MEN OF ILLINOIS.

You are again summoned to rally around the dear old flag. Your spontaneous and glorious patriotism has [illegible] ... JAMES OAKES, Lieut.-Col. 4th U. S. Cavalry, A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. Ill. no25-r600-2m

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BALFE'S OPERA OF THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

To conclude with MRS. PARTINGTON.

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BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!

First appearance of Mr. BENJ. WHEELER, The Great Irish Vocalist.

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The beautiful Drama of the MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

NEGRO ACTS, SONGS, DANCES &c.

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Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

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A Physiological view of Marriage.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A Pure and Powerful Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, of Wonderful Efficacy in Diseases OF THE STOMACH, LIVER & BOWELS.

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Prevents Fever and Ague and Bilious Remittent Fever; Fortifies the System Against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels;

Steadies the Nerves and Tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of Either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, Whether Inherent in the System or Produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not genial, wholesome and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan—
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN.
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too.
"How," you ask, "can this be done—
This victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air;
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods or marshy ground;
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE.
For when debarred from exercise,
FOR ARTIFICIAL AID she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, ... at they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom,
Heralds of madness or the tomb—
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of relief at least we hail.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS ...
Not to PREVENT alone, but CURE.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEA-SICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of man or woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle-aged and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gift without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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New York Office, No. 423 Broadway.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abel Mary miss; Adams Mary E miss; Arnsworth Augustine miss; Arnsworth F mrs; Ahern Frances A miss; Aldrich Charlotta mrs; Albert Mary miss; Alexander E B mrs; Alexander A miss; Alvord S A miss; Ambrose A E mrs; Angele Anna Miss 2; Andrews H miss; Anderson Annie M miss; Arnold Wm D mrs; Arthur miss; Arnold Elizabeth mrs; Armstrap Sarah miss 2; Arnitt A mrs; Armstrong Mary mrs; Avery Lizzie miss; Austin Dell miss; Ayers Mary mrs

B

Babcock Mary miss; Babcock John mrs; Bailey Henry miss; Bailey Martha mrs; Bailey Mary mrs; Bailey Flavila E miss; Bailey Flora mrs; Banks Addie miss; Barnes Laura L miss; Barlow L M mrs; Barber Mary A mrs; Barbee Mary mrs; Barlow Julia A mrs; Bartly Catharine mrs; Barlow E E mrs; Barned E. G. mrs; Barritt Mary mrs 4; Barton Wm mrs; Bartlett Chas mrs; Bates Leola mrs; Bowman Roslod L M mrs; Bassett H N mrs; Bradford A M mrs; Bradley Ella C mrs; Breckenridge W mrs; Brill Emma miss; Bright Joseph mrs; Blooming M A mrs; Brush W M mrs 2; Brunson Louise H mrs; Brown Harriet miss; Brown Mary miss 2; Brown Harriet miss 2; Brown Eliza; Brown E L mrs; Brown Helen M mrs; Battle Bridget miss; Becker A L mrs; Bagley Carrie miss; Benton Lizzie miss; Beaumont Mary E miss; Bell Carrie miss; Beally Geo mrs; Bentley Fanny mrs 2; Bird A J mrs; Bickford M C mrs; Blackworth Mary Jane mrs 2; Bass Ellen miss; Blair Dora F; Black Caroline mrs; Boode Mary; Boswell H H miss; Boole Jacob mrs; Bork Margaret miss; Boyle Wm C mrs; Bowlers Biddy mrs; Bourk Patrick mrs; Boyer Samuel mrs; Brandt Emma C mrs; Brown Jessie miss; Brown Amanda miss; Brown Kate miss; Brown Martha miss; Brown P A mrs; Burt Mary J mrs; Buckmaster S B hon mrs; Burnett mrs; Burns C mrs; Barnes Mary Jane miss; Barnes Sarah miss; Barns Lizzie miss; Bush Fannie miss; Bush Lizzie miss

C

Cahillane Bridget; Cambell Herbert mrs; Carberry Margaret; Cary Jane 2; Carpenter Timothy mrs; Carberry Mary miss; Carlon Jane mrs; Carr Kate mrs 2; Cassiday Margaret miss; Chamberlain Harriet mrs; Chapin Helen mrs; Chase Mary L miss; Chase Mary miss 2; Childay Ellen M mrs; Cladlin Clothilde miss; Clarkson Sabina; Clark A W mrs; Clary May; Coblinka Annie mrs; Collins Ellen mrs; Collins J H mrs; Coleman Mary mrs; Conway Catherine J miss; Cooley F miss; Connell L mrs; Conkey Nellie miss; Cook Nathan B mrs; Cook Sophia mrs; Cook Laura E miss; Cooley Jemima mrs; Cossitt Mary E miss 2; Coyle Arthur mrs; Castello Margaret T miss; Cowhy Mary; Creigh L mrs; Crutcher May miss; Cromlish Mary miss; Crosby N P mrs; Cummins Hannah; Cutler mrs; Cunningham Jane miss; Cameron Catherine; Campbell Bridget miss; Carlton Sarah miss 2; Carl Mary mrs; Carpenter W arren mrs; Carberry Jane mrs; Carrigan Mary miss 2; Case Fred S mrs; Chambers Anne E; Charcher Anna M miss; Chapman Helen miss; Chalmers Jennie miss; Church Carrie miss; Claflin V miss; Claise Nettie C miss; Cleesheart Mary; Clark W B mrs; Clingman E B miss; Cobb Maria miss; Collins Margaret miss; Cole Dory mrs 2; Cole Minnie miss 2; Concannon Mary mrs; Cornell Jenny miss; Conner Ann mrs; Conley Margaret mrs; Cook Augusta A miss; Cook Margaret mrs; Cooley J C mrs; Cooper A C mrs; Corcoran Bridget M miss; Costates Mary miss; Cornick mrs; Cretors S B mrs; Croston mrs; Cronmore Maria; Cropsey Cornelia mrs; Culbertson Chas mrs; Curtis P mrs; Crutsee J H mrs

D

Daniels T C mrs; Dalton Eliza mrs; Dandels Lydia mrs; Danson May mrs; Davis Ida K mrs; Davison H mrs; Doyne Wm mrs; Dean mrs; Demoth Susie miss; Denham H S mrs; Deming Chas mrs; Dickinson T C mrs 2; Doane R mrs; Donohoe Mary; Donnelly Mary; Donahoe Roxanna mrs; Dover Emma miss; Doyle Ann miss; Downing Clara miss; Downe Henry mrs; Duffey Katy mrs; Dunn Elizabeth mrs; Dunanay E J miss; Dunbar Ann mrs; Darcy Emma C miss; Dana Charity mrs; Davis Mary Ann mrs; Davis M mrs; Davie Louise M miss; Dayton Desire D miss; Decker Mary P mrs; Dean Mercy C mrs; Delamater Rebecca Jane; Deverman Anna miss; Dicks Chas mrs; Dickey John P mrs; Dolan Ann mrs; Donegan Bridget miss; Donehoo Barbary mrs; Donoghue Ellen miss; Drake Mary Ann mrs; Downs Eliza mrs; Dunn Alice mrs; Duffey Edward mrs; Dumon E O miss; Denning B miss; Drake Hattie miss

E

Earl Annie miss; Ellsworth Julia E miss; Elliot Susan mrs; Evans Mary miss 2; Erskine Rebecca D mrs; Evans Kate miss; Everett Mary E R miss; Erving Charlotte mrs; Early C M mrs; Eldred Eliza L mrs; Elliott Hattie L mrs; Eustis Ellen mrs; English Alexander mrs; Estel Dudley C mrs; Everard Eliza miss

F

Farnsworth Jennie mrs; Farr Margt miss; Fitzsimmons H miss; Finney Polley miss; Fisher J W mrs; Fisher J L mrs; Flyn Sarah 2; Foster Eve mrs; Foreman Jennie; Fowler Lizzie A miss; Frank Kattie miss; Freeman Frank miss; Fresto Andrew W mrs; Fay Ellen miss; Farmer Marion N mrs; Finner Andrew mrs; Fehr Lydia C mrs; Fagan Ann Mary mrs; Fitzgerald M mrs; Foley Mary mrs; Ford Mary Ann mrs; Fox Henrietta mrs; Fowler E J mrs; Fouse Susan miss 2; Francis Ann mrs; Fuller Fanny mrs

G

Gaffree Bridget miss; Gale George mrs; Gortlin Ellen mrs; Gary Ella H miss; Gellings Sarah mrs; Gibbs C C mrs 2; Glover L A mrs; Goddard Anna mrs; Goodwin Mary miss; Greedy Margaret; Graves Henry mrs; Gray Jane mrs; Graham Mary E miss; Griffith C M miss; Green E miss; Green Maggie miss; Guth Anna E mrs; Guleft mrs; Gubbins Dorah miss; Gurnee Amelia miss; Gallup Cyrus mrs; Garver Anna D; Gardner Phebe M; Garfield Ella miss; Gebons Jane miss; Giles Helena miss; Glass Mary miss; Goodale Mrs; Gould Laura mrs; Grady Mary mrs; Graves Louisa mrs; Graham Susan F mrs; Green Mary miss; Griffith E mrs; Green James mrs 3; Guerin E J mrs; Gunn Kate miss; Glass mrs; Gustine Mary A mrs

H

Harmon Johanna miss; Harris Jennie miss 2; Harris Ada miss; Hartman Mary mrs; Haverlin mrs; Haven Otis mrs; Hathaway Mary mrs; Hawley Mary E mrs; Hawley Eliza A mrs; Hawley Lizzie miss 2; Hill Hannah miss 3; Hayes Mary Jane mrs; Hayes Ann mrs; Hemming Mary mrs; Henry Mary miss; Henderson Chas mrs; Hennessey Sarah mrs; Henry Mary miss; Henderson Jennie mrs; Hervey Jenny miss; Herman Thos mrs; Hermiton Newton mrs; Hibbard C B mrs; Higgins Laura A; Hickey Patrick mrs; Hill Rebecca miss 2; Hinman C F mrs; Hinder O S mrs; Hobbie Lydia miss; Holliday Adam mrs; Holmes Kittie miss; Holard madame; Holland Lizzie miss; Holsting E H mrs; Hughes Hannah A miss; Houghton E mrs; Hollan Margt; Howard Stella mrs; Howard Lizzie mrs; Howard H M mrs; Hoyt Mary A mrs; Howland Wm H mrs; Hubbard Laura M mrs; Hughes Electa; Hughes Annie mrs; Hall Sarah A mrs; Hale Sarah Ann; Hardings Ann miss; Hallock Minerva miss; Haines Sarah mrs; Hall Martha mrs; Hamilton Mary mrs; Hamlin J R mrs; Hand Maria mrs; Hanna Ann mrs; Harrison L C or HH mrs; Harrison mrs; Harran Mary A miss; Hardy Amelia A miss; Harvey Francis mrs; Haring Nellie miss; Harvey Mary mrs; Hobert Elizabeth mrs

I

Irvin M M mrs; Ideson Julia B miss

J

Jackson Hannah; Jackson Marth Elmira miss; Jackson Samuel mrs; Jackson Elvira C miss; Jackson John W mrs; James Mary miss; Johns S W mrs; Jaworski Rosa miss; Jennings Ellen miss; Jolt Ada miss; Jones D A mrs; Jones H mrs; Jones Lucinda O mrs; Jones Mary mrs; Johnston Harriet A mrs; Johnson Ella J miss; Johnson Bateman S mrs; Johnson Margt mrs; Johnson John mrs; Johnston M A miss

K

Kurle mrs; Kesler Joe mrs; Keegan Lottie E miss 2; Kleler Millie B mrs; Keegler Minnie J miss; Keller Catherine mrs; Keller Kate miss; Kelley Mary A mrs; Kelley Bridget miss; Kelly Susie miss; Kenney Jane miss; Ketchum Mary E mrs; Kimball Caroline mrs; Kimball N T mrs; Kibble Harriet mrs; Kleeler Maria; Kilcary Han miss; Kennedy Elizabeth C miss; Koop Mary miss; Knapp Harriett miss; Knapp Cornelia H mrs

L

Lace R E mrs; Lamb Rachel; Lamb J B mrs; Love Emma miss; Larkin Elizabeth 2; Larned Helen miss; Lawson M L mrs; Laney Eliza mrs; Larabe H M mrs; Lawrence Lizzie miss; Lawrence Wm mrs 2; Leland Delia; Lemmons Jennie miss; Lefevre Emma miss; Lenczsaler Pauline A M; Lee Hannah mrs; Lee Isabella J mrs; Leonard T mrs; Leonard Orville mrs; Leper Jennie miss; Lester J H mrs; Lennox Mary Jane mrs; Livings Mariett; Lydaker F S mrs; Lindsey miss; Littlefield Emily miss; Little T W mrs; Louslauter Josephine Ida miss; Longley O mrs; Lockhart miss; Lodges Ellen M miss 2; Lounsberry F M mrs; Lowell Laura miss; Loomis E T mrs; Low A G mrs; Lovejoy H M mrs; Lombard S Ella mrs; Lombard Mary mrs; Lusk M A mrs; Lynch Catharine mrs; Lyons Joseph mrs; Lyons Catherine miss

M

Marshall Amelia L; Marshall mrs; Martin Medora mrs; Martin Bridget miss; Martin Ettie E miss; Martin Harriet miss; Martin M mrs; Martin Amanda mrs; Matteson E S mrs; Mathews G W mrs; Mathers Sarah S mrs; Mason F mrs 2; Melvin S A mrs; Melvin A M mrs; Melody Mary miss; Merrill Annie miss; Merchant Mary E mrs; Mills Ellen miss; Mills Betsey miss; Miller Ann mrs; Miller Mary E mrs; Miller Mary miss; Mills Amanda D mrs; Mills D Rodney mrs; Miles Enos mrs; Mitchell Mary E miss; Mitchell Jennie mrs; Monroe Mary J mrs; Morgan Jane M mrs; Morison Ann mrs; Morrisey James mrs; Morse Amelia mrs; Moss Ellen mrs; Moulton Henry mrs; Moynahan Ann mrs; Moynihan Johanna miss; Moore Hattie miss; Moore Geo S mrs; Moore Mary mrs; Moore Ellen mrs; Moore R S col mrs; Moore Kate mrs; Mulcahey Margaret; Murphy Libbie mrs; McAndrews John E mrs; McBride John H mrs; Murphy Lizzie S miss; Myers Julia mrs; McCollum Helen mrs; McArthy Annie mrs; McArthy Caroline mrs 3; McCary J W Mrs 3; McKenny J miss; McCloy P S mrs; McCormick Anna miss; McFarland G mrs; McDonald Ellen miss 2; McFarlane Lizzie miss; McDonald Mary miss; McGuire E miss; McGee J miss; McGlashen Maggie miss; McGeehan Martha mrs; McGlaade John mrs 3; McIntosh Lottie mrs; McIntosh Fannie mrs; McIntire Maggie miss; McIntire M A miss; McKiernan G mrs; McKinley Sallie mrs; McKeogh widow; McLean Mary miss; McNerny mrs; McMahon mrs; McNally Sally miss; McNulty Mary miss 3; McVicker Annie mrs; McPherson Frances miss; McPherson L A mrs 2; McCrandall Sarah mrs; Mack C A miss; Mahon Annie E miss; Mahon Alice mrs; Mallory Emily mrs; Manning E B mrs; Mangold Margaret miss; Mandeville Ellen mrs; Mann Albert N mrs; Marsh W W mrs 3; Marple Sarah mrs; Markham Mary A miss; Malloue Hannah mrs; Murphy Annie; Murphy Maria mrs; Myers Sarah A mrs; Myers Sarah S C mrs

N

Nelson S J miss; Newell Julia A mrs; Nellis Carrie mrs; Newhall Sarah E mrs; Nixon E A C mrs; Nolan James mrs; Norris E A miss; Noble Jane mrs; Nelson Elizabeth; Noonan Alice mrs; Noonan Mary; Nugent Lizzie mrs 2

O

Olmsted Sophia A miss; Olcott Wm H mrs; Ollcott Wm H mrs; Odenbright Kate mrs; Owen Elizabeth mrs; Osborne C mrs; O'Herrin Mary miss 2; Olcott Wm H mrs; Oldshirk Clara mrs; Orchard Ann mrs; Ostrander S E miss; O'Brien Maggie miss; O'Connor Julia miss

P

Pairs or M S mrs; Parker Julia mrs; Palmer Sallie mrs; Parker Adelia miss; Parsons Delphine miss; Pardee Amor mrs; Parker A P mrs 2; Parrish Ellen C miss; Parkhill Jane miss 2; Peyn C mrs; Pelton Mary E; Patterson Mary mrs; Patterson H C mrs; Paulk Philena A mrs; Patrick L F mrs; Patchie S L miss; Penley Emma A miss; Peck W mrs; Pease Mary L mrs; Peak Ellen mrs; Peck J W mrs; Perry Caroline miss; Perry Daniel mrs; Peters Bond F mrs; Peterson Anne miss; Petrie Libbie miss; Phelps Hattie A miss; Perigoe Mary mrs; Phelps Catharine miss; Phillips A N mrs; Packard Lydia E mrs; Pitkin Joshua mrs; Pitts Jennie A mrs; Pinkerton Robert mrs; Phinney Mary miss; Philbricks Lizzie miss; Pierce C A mrs; Poole Joseph mrs; Poorman Josephine; Powers Mary mrs; Porter Sarah A miss; Potts Josephine mrs; Powers Alvira miss; Potter Stephen mrs; Prescott H E mrs; Prentice Lizzie E mrs; Price Esther Ann; Purcell Margaret miss 2; Pugh Oliver M mrs

Q

Quigley Margaret mrs; Quigley Malochi mrs; Quinn Ann F miss; Quinn Mary miss

R

Rankin Lowry mrs rev; Ranson Francis mrs; Randall R S miss; Randall Addie mrs; Ray Ellen miss; Rapp Rachel mrs; Rawson Mary T miss; Redington E E mrs; Redmond Mary; Rendall Lizzie miss; Reagan Honora miss; Reeder D mrs; Rhodes Harvey mrs; Reid John mrs or; Redrell Mary J miss; Reed Jennie miss; Reed H B mrs; Reid Rebecca miss; Reed Betsy mrs 2; Reed Kate E miss; Rice Hattie miss 2; Robinson Annie E mrs; Robinson mrs; Rice Henry mrs; Robinson Alice M mrs; Robinson S F mrs; Robinson Pauline; Roberts Carrie E; Roberts C Maria J miss; Roberts David mrs; Rogers Sarah miss; Rogers Henry mrs; Rogers E M mrs; Rollins Christian miss; Rowley Eleanor miss 2; Rourk Eliza; Rowan Catherine mrs; Ross Sarah; Roolapek S J miss; Russell Ellen miss 2; Ryan Margaret; Ryan Annie miss; Ryan Nettie A mis 2

S

Salisbury Sarah miss; Salley Margaret S miss; Sanderson Sarah miss; Scott Ella miss; Scoville Theresa M miss; Scanlon Alice; Scollay Mary miss; Segar Kate miss; Seely Almeda M mrs; Seely Elizabeth mrs; Seeds Ellen mrs; Serrell Annie E mrs; Seymour Jane mrs; Sharp Annie G mrs; Schroeder Elizabeth mrs; Shook Nancy mrs; Shields May miss; Shields Margaret mrs; Simms S E miss 2; Simmons A A mrs; Sinnott Martha J miss; Sinnott Catherine miss; Skinner Lizzie miss; Snow Rhoda miss 2; Sloane Mary miss; Smith Rosana miss; Smith Maggie miss; Smith J T mrs; Smith J S mrs; Smith C B mrs; Smith Annie M mrs; Smith George J mrs; Smith Josephine mrs; Smith Lizzie miss; Smythe Emily mrs; Spencer Mary Jane mrs; Summers M E mrs; Springer Etta miss; Spedts Albertina miss; Spencer Amelia mrs; Spurlock Hester A miss; Staley Josephine miss; Stanley Eva miss; Stark Barbara mrs; Stanton James mrs 2; Stell Sarah miss 2; Stewart Sue O mrs; Stephens Lewis mrs; Stephens Jeannette; Stitt Delia M mrs; Stowe Laura mrs; Storey S A mrs; Stokes Maria or Bridget; Stacker Margaret mrs; Sturm mrs; Sullivan Maria M miss; Sweeny Eliza A mrs 2; Swift Ella miss; Sunnie May miss; Sutcliffe Sarah mrs; Squires mary miss

T

Taylor Sarah B mrs; Taggart Ann; Taylor Sallie J miss; Tappan Theodore W mrs; Taggart Ann; Throop Mattie miss; Thornton Margaret; Tims Kate 2; Tibbitts Sarah E miss; Thompson Mary H m d 3; Thomas A L mrs; Thomson Sarah M miss; Thomason Sanford mrs; Thompson Jennie mrs; Town M A miss; Town mrs; Townsend Mary B; Toole M W mrs; Tracey E A mrs; Tomlinson Jennie miss; Thellen Helen miss; Tripp R R mrs 2; Trigo Chas S mrs; Turner Sarah miss; Tucker M J mrs; Tucker Minerva mrs; Turney W J mrs; Terpening Eliza mrs; Turner J L mrs; Turey Hattie miss

U

Ulber Esther miss; Udell Alice miss

V

Verrell Dave V mrs; Van Valkenburg C miss; Van Alstine Jennie miss; Van Tuyl miss; Villa miss; Vallean Lydia A mrs 3; Van Doren Katie miss

W

Wadsworth Louisa C mrs; Wiles Elizabeth mrs; Wilde Bertha S mrs; Wilde Sarah miss; Wilkins A mrs; Wilcox Mary miss; Willson Louisa A mrs; Wilsey Caroline mrs; Wilbur Naomi miss; Wilder A P mrs; Wiley Christopher mrs; Wilkes Eliza miss; Wilcox mrs; Willis Susan M mrs; Wing Annie miss; Wiswall Elizabeth mrs; Winters Sarah mrs; Winsor Mortimer mrs; Winslow Anna miss; Williams Caroline miss; Wright Lewis F mrs; Wright Rosana M C mrs; Wall Rosa miss; Walker Kate mrs; Walker Emma J miss; Walker Marion miss; Walker Amanda mrs; Wallace Georgianna mrs; Wallace F Kate mrs; Warner Hepsie mrs; Watts Sarah miss; Watkins Julia miss; Wells F A mrs 2; Wilder F G miss; Willis miss; Wemple A mrs; Williams Mary M; Williams Ella miss; Williams W H mrs; Williams Kate mrs; Williams E A miss; Williams M mrs; Williams Maggie miss; Williams Mary S; Wilson Aug miss; Wilson Ellen miss; Wilson Hannah mrs; Wilson Laura miss 2; Wardel M mrs; Woodworth Flor'nce miss; Woods Delia miss; Woodruff Emma miss; Woodman Ella A miss; Woodbury Jas F mrs 3; Wood Jennie miss; Woods Caroline mrs; Woods Nelly miss; Weller Josephine mrs; Webb Maggie mrs; Wheeler Henry mrs; Wheeler Sophia miss; Wheaton Sarah; West Emma mrs; Weston Mary Ann; Weston Grace M mrs; Watson Charles M mrs; White Eleanor G mrs; White Angelina mrs; Whitney Elizabeth mrs; Whitlock Nettie miss; Whitney William mrs dr; Whitney Carrie mrs

Y

Yoe Helen miss; Young Dora miss; Young Sarah mrs; Young William F mrs; Young E A miss

Initials.

B. C....F. I....Julia, Miss.

Gentlemen's List.

Initials.

A A D....Agent of D Bradley's and Toledo R R & C Line....Capt of 12th Ill Inf Co D....W F....P F L....M W G, master G L of Ill....New England Mutual Life Insurance Company....Agent Star Sewing Machine Co....Heirs of Capt Blake, late Co K, 89th Ill....75 Dearborn St, room No 1....Room No 2, 47 South Clark St....Colonel of the 12th Cavalry Regt of Ill Vol....W P O drawer No 8251....Owners of schooner Geo of Chicago....Proprietors Lloyd House....Dr....Ryan....No 3 Dearborn St....A....B....Commander officer 12th Illinois Cavalry....Freight Agent C & R I R R Co.

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

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Favorable arrangements made with Bankers and others ordering bonds.

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1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

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THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA, (With close connections from Western Cities,) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

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LIVE STOCK.

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1863. NEW BROAD GUAGE 1864.

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1863, Through Passenger and Freight Trains will be run regularly between Cleveland and New York.

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Fare as Low as by any other Route.

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Meadville, Pa., Nov. 11, 1863.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more Strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions, From whatever cause either in MALE OR FEMALE, IT WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD APPETITE, WILL GIVE YOU STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, WILL GIVE YOU BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS, AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO SLEEP WELL.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

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Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition or exposure.

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Major and Quartermaster.

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A. ORTMAYER & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plow Harness, &c., &c., 44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

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CLAIRVOYANCE—The wonderful Clairvoyant and Doctress, Madame CANFIELD,

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE RUMSEY-COLBY SUIT.

Colby Claims $50,000 Damages From Ramsey.

A VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

SUPERIOR COURT—W. F. COLBY vs. JULIAN RUMSEY, FOR LIBEL—BRIEF REVIEW OF THE CASE.—The case of W. F. Colby vs. Julian S. Rumsey, for libel, tried before Judge Gary, on Friday and Saturday of the past week, is so identified with the history of the city government, that in connection with a sketch of the trial, we propose to give a brief resumé of the facts out of which it arose.

It appears that in 1858 there existed in Chicago a business association by the name of the Chicago Stone and Coal Mining Company, whose teams were obliged to make large use of the street called the Western Avenue. This Western Avenue being in a somewhat heavy condition, the company desired to have it paved, and procured the passage of an ordinance for paving it at the city's expense—contracted under the ordinance to do the work, and within the first two weeks after its passage, had actually accomplished a little of it. In that interval, however, the Council smelt something, which led them to repeal the ordinance at the regular meeting, immediately succeeding the one which adopted it. The work on Western Avenue, however, being for the interest of the C. S. & C. M. Co., was not suspended by the repeal of the ordinance. The company went on and completed it, and then claimed that the cost of the work should be made up to them by the city, a claim which the city was not quick to recognize.

[illegible] dispute concerning this claim, Julian M. [illegible] Mayor, and S. D. Ward, Comptroller of the [illegible], who treated the demand as spurious, [illegible] especially repugnant to William F. Colby, [illegible] of the C. C. A. & S. M. Co., and one of the [illegible] Council for that year, who was working [illegible] hard to have the claim allowed.

We do not intend to do anything more than barely allude to the fight among the city officials growing partly out of political, and partly out of personal motives, of which Comptroller Ward was the central figure, in 1861, nor to the tedious investigations and counter investigations that were made by the Common Council. It will be remembered that among these "investigations" was one in which Alderman Colby made himself especially active, founded upon the statements of a paper purporting to be signed by one Smart, who had been a member of the city police under John Wentworth, but which was shown to be the production of a Mr. Flint, formerly editor of the Chicago *Democrat*. This paper virtually accused the Comptroller with being a defaulter to the city, and with covering his defalcation with fictitious pay-rolls, and pretended to detail a conversation between Ward and Wentworth during the mayoralty of the latter, in which the Comptroller confessed his defalcation, and the mode he had used to conceal it. The statements of this paper were made the subject of special and protracted investigation by a committee of the Common Council, with a view to Ward's removal, in the course of which, and the Colby investigation, which followed it, the handwriting and signature of the "Smart paper" were shown to be forgeries, and its contents unmitigated falsehoods.

It was at the close of the former of these investigations that Mayor Rumsey addressed to the Council the communication on which the present suit for libel is founded. This communication was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, Nov. 7, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Common Council: I believe that Alderman Colby, in connection with Messrs. A. C. Ellithorpe and C. C. Flint, and perhaps other persons, have been endeavoring to have the Comptroller removed from office for the following reasons, viz: thinking that they would be better able to swindle the city on some old claims which they pretend to hold against it, and that they might gratify a personal animosity against him, probably originating in the fact that they would not pay such claims.

In the endeavor to accomplish this object it was quite evident to those hearing the evidence before the investigating committee that forgery and perjury were both made use of. As, however, but one of the parties is a city official, I shall leave the Grand Jury to deal with the rest, and proceed to the consideration of the case of Alderman Colby.

And I now charge Alderman Colby:

1. With entering into a conspiracy to injure the character of a competent financial city official by making so-called charges against him, thereby endeavoring to procure his removal, believing that the so-called charges were false when he made them, and by so doing, deliberately injuring the good name and financial credit of the city, which as an Alderman he is bound to protect.

2. With using improper means to induce other Aldermen to [illegible] his removal before he or others had intended to make such charge.

3. That by misrepresentation he induced other Aldermen to sign a recommendation to have a certain claim paid, belonging to Ellithorpe and Colby, against the city amounting to $6,000, for macadamizing Western avenue, knowing at the time that he would be swindling the city if he succeeded in getting it paid.

4. Acting dishonestly (having said last named claim to be unjust) in endeavoring to sell or hypothecate it to innocent parties.

5. With selling an estimate to an innocent party issued by the city to Ellithorpe and Colby for work done on West Randolph, amounting with interest when sold to about nine thousand dollars, the same having to his knowledge been paid by the city more than a year before he sold it.

6. With acting dishonestly in many ways in matters relating to the city government during the time that he has been Alderman, which an investigation into the facts will show.

As it is doubtful whether a committee has the right to subpoena witnesses and compel them to answer questions, I respectfully suggest (that as the Common Council has the power) that you appoint some early time to investigate these charges with a view if they be found to be true to a sufficient extent to justify such action, to expel Alderman Colby from this body.

Out of this communication of the Mayor to the Common Council, arose two judicial, or quasi judicial investigations. One of them was the inquiry by the Council into the truth of the charges thus preferred by the Mayor, an inquiry occupying some four months, and a verbatim report of which, was it not made by Hitt, the celebrated stenographer, and is it not, complete in five hundred pages, to be had at the Mayor's office, for the benefit of all enthusiasts in this description of literature.

The other one was the suit of Colby *vs.* Rumsey for libel, brought in the Superior Court some two years ago, and tried before Judge Gary on Friday and Saturday.

In this case plaintiff based his declaration in libel on the words of the two introductory paragraphs of the Mayor's communication, and not on the language of the charges in the specific charges themselves, the latter undoubtedly falling within the class of privileged communications.

To the declaration defendant pleaded only the general issue.

The order and result of the trial were briefly as follows: After opening the case to the jury in a short speech, Mr. Van Buren, counsel for the plaintiff, offered in evidence from certified copy of the Mayor's communication, the language of which the plaintiff relied on as libellous.

He then produced Ald. Comisky as a witness, who proved the publication alleged to be libellous, by the reading of the communication of the Mayor to the Council, and then having refreshed his memory by a perusal of the printed report of the Colby investigation, before spoken of, testified to certain statements of defendant made under oath, before the council, during that investigation, relating to conversations between defendant, members of the Council and others, held before the investigation commenced. In these conversations defendant had [illegible] very freely of Colby's character and particularly of his connection with the claim for Macadamizing Western Avenue, characterizing the latter as a rascally transaction, and Colby himself as a rascal and a scoundrel. This testimony was introduced, as counsel for plaintiff alleged, by way of aggravation, to prove that defendant in his communication to the Council was actuated by malice against the plaintiff.

Counsel for defendant attempted to cross-examine the witness with relation to the nature of the transactions to which defendant, while speaking of plaintiff, had reference, and thus rebut the presumption of malice, by showing that the language was such as any honest man would naturally apply to transactions of that description. But the Court ruled such a course of examination to be inadmissible. The defence was, however, permitted to introduce in evidence, the entire statements and conversations of the defendant, so far as they were shown by the aforesaid printed report, of which the witness, on his examination in chief, had testified to a part, but, however, as part of the contents of the report, but as the statement of the witness Comisky, with his recollection refreshed, as aforesaid, by its perusal. Upon this proof plaintiff rested, and the counsel for defence immediately moved the Court to instruct the jury to give a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the communication from the Mayor to the Council came within the class of privileged communications, which, in the absence of proof of express malice, can furnish no ground for actions of libel.

They claimed further that this particular communication belonged, under the provisions of the city charter, to that most privileged class of writings relating to the initiation of proceedings in the nature of judicial proceedings, the authors of which can only be liable to actions for malicious prosecution, and not to actions for libel at all.

This question was argued at length by W. Fuller, counsel for the defence in support of the motion, and Mr. Van Buren in opposition to it. The argument was not completed till yesterday afternoon, and upon its completion, Judge Gary immediately gave the following opinion:

The Charter of the city in force at the time of the alleged publication of the supposed libel, provided in section 6, chapter 2, that every person elected to any office by the people might be removed from such office by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen authorized by law to be elected. [illegible]

[illegible]

By section 3, chapter 6 of the same charter the Mayor was required to take care that the laws of the State and ordinances of the city were duly enforced, and to exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct of all subordinate officers, and from time to time to give to the Common Council such information and recommend such measures as he might deem advantageous to the city.

The plaintiff was an Alderman and the defendant was Mayor of the city and the publications alleged, were, first, [illegible] to Mr. Ayer, the contents of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Court therefore on the application of the defendant, gave the jury the following instruction: "The jury are instructed as matter of law that the plaintiff has failed to make out such a case as to entitle him to recover in this action and it is therefore their duty on the case presented to find the defendant not guilty."

The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the instruction.

A QUESTIONABLE REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.—A few days ago a real estate transaction was attempted, and concluded yesterday, which [illegible]

[illegible]

you, for this property, as a lawful transaction. [illegible] At any rate the matter will be legally investigated. At any rate the whole case comes before the courts, the public will have this bit of history in advance.

JANUARY AND MAY.

Attempted Elopement of an Old Man of Fifty with a School Girl.

A Six-Barrelled Argument Before the Church Door.

Last summer, it will be remembered, the Chicago public "turned to pic-nics" as if 'twere second nature with them. The excursion ticket admitted all to the full privilege, and there was no discrimination between old or young, rich or poor. Many were the lads and lasses that found secluded shady bowers, in which to breathe their first love—this is expected—looked upon as a natural consequence growing out of the pic nic excursion. We may almost say it was a part of the programme.

But there was an attachment formed at one of the later Catholic pic-nics which, with its finale, is of so remarkable a character that we give the particulars. In the crowd upon the cars, an old man who is on the shady side of fifty, who has a junk store on West Canal street, was thrown into the company of a beautiful little miss of fourteen summers—a romping, playful, rosy-cheeked school girl, who had never tested the realities of life. The old man, attracted by the free, playful, polite manner of the little miss, paid her fully as much attention as would be expected from a fatherly old man to a pleasant school girl. She accepted his overtures and kind acts while upon the grounds and on their way home, without thinking he meant more than friendly kindness. But the matter did not stop here. The old man had visions of that fair-haired girl ever before his eyes. Whether upon the street or while weighing the rags brought into his store by the ragged urchins and children from the streets, his mind was ever upon the beautiful little girl he had met at the pic-nic. But what was to be done? He an old rag-buyer, and she the budding flower of a wealthy and influential family! How could he dare to ask her hand in marriage? For this was what he had determined upon. In one way and another, without the knowledge of the parents he gained her society, at divers times and places, he lavished presents upon her, and made himself particularly agreeable to her, and strange as it may seem, the two were finally engaged to be married, entirely without the knowledge or consent of her parents.

The day fixed for the ceremony that was to bind together January and May, was Thanksgiving Day, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Of all this the family were entirely ignorant, so shrewdly had the old man laid his plans, and so well had the girl kept her own counsel, even from her parents and brother.

But she had paid less attention to her studies than formerly, and expressed a lively interest in the latest styles, which suggested to the parents that something unusual was occupying her mind. Her brother, who had been her most intimate companion and confidential friend, realized that she was confiding in another, and that he was treated with comparative indifference by his sister, who was as dear to him as his own life, and he determined upon ascertaining the cause. Hence he closely watched her movements from day to day, saw her walk out, and meet the old man, doubtless at an appointed time and place. He carefully watched her throughout her devious course on the streets, until she returned home. But then he failed to gain any satisfactory reply as to the object of her interview with the old rag-man.

In the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day a carriage drove up before the door of the residence of this very young lady's parents, and she stepped out of the door, saying to her mamma that "Mr. B—— had called to take her out riding." The carriage drove leisurely round two or three squares, and finally stopped in front of the Catholic Church, on the North Side. The brother, a young man, though unobserved by the representatives of either January or May, was on their track, still intent upon protecting his loved sister from any snare. By the time the old man of fifty, and the innocent little girl of thirteen, had alighted upon the sidewalk, preparatory to their appearance before the hymenial altar, the whole affair flashed across the young man's mind—he could now understand many acts of his sister, that had before been an enigma to him. Now he had a realizing sense of the old man's intentions, which were nothing less than that of marrying his sister. A desperate disease demands a desperate remedy—the brother stepped in front of the old deceiver, as he was approaching the church door, and presenting a revolver, told him in language that could not be misunderstood, that if he did not return his sister to her home, at once, he would blow him through—that he would sooner follow his sister to her grave than see her married to him. The old man began to argue the case—the little miss cried from a sense of fear or exposure, or both—and the old fellow still hesitatingly pursued his steps towards the door, he was stopped by the young man, who insisted that he could not take another step, except it be at the peril of his life.

The organ was playing in vain, and in vain was the altar lighted up. The trio got into the carriage together, the brother and sister upon the back seat, the disappointed old lover sitting alone. Scarcely a word was spoken on the way from the church to the house. The old man looked morose and sullen; the girl wept bitterly when she realized the fatal error which she was about voluntarily falling into, and the young man apparently enjoyed the satisfaction of having saved his sister from the clutches of one whom he despised. After the party alighted from the carriage, the old man took from the anticipated bride some of the articles of dress which he had presented to her, and made tracks for his rag shop.

A NEW SCANDAL.

A Priest in a Bad Way.

He is Disrobed for Lasciviousness.

A few days ago, a disgraceful affair occurred in the city, which, disagreeable as is the mention of it, we still consider it our duty to impart to our readers.

The week before, a well dressed gentleman of dignified aspect, entered one of the houses of ill fame on South Wells street and made the acquaintance of the girls who were boarding there. One of them, with whom he became especially intimate, gave him to understand, that she recognized in him a preacher of the gospel, which his whole appearance indicated. Her friend denied this accusation, but informed her confidentially, at the same time exhibiting visible signs of terror, that he was a captain in the rebel army, and had chosen the disguise of a clergyman in order to secure himself against discovery. With this explanation the girl was completely satisfied. A few days later, the same gentleman returned to the house, and brought back with him a charming young girl, for whom he engaged board as a "lady friend" of his; a proceeding which excited the jealousy of his first *confidante*. She believed herself to have a sort of first claim upon the would-be Captain of the Southern chivalry, and when all her attempts to attract his attention were fruitless, meditated revenge. She was on good terms with a policeman, to whom she confided the circumstances and confession of her faithless lover. He made his observations accordingly, and on a beautiful moonlight night, our hero and his lady love were arrested at the door of the house, just as they were taking a most affectionate leave of each other. The pretended Southern cavalry official was in the utmost apparent consternation. After he had exhausted his stock of persuasion upon the iron firmness of the policeman, he offered him $500 in greenbacks to let him and the girl go, but this last attack upon the official was repelled with indignation, and the guilty pair taken to the Armory. Another secret policeman whose [illegible] memory is the horror of all criminals, thought that he had seen our hero in a pulpit, and it was determined to take him to a private [illegible] of the city, in order, if possible, to identify him. This was accordingly done, and the priest, who stands deservedly high in the Roman Catholic Church in this city, recognized in the Southern cavalry officer, a brother in the same apostleship, who had thus foully disgraced his sacred profession and calling. It is unnecessary to say that the offending priest was immediately degraded from his office, and to-day sustains no other relations to the Church he has disgraced than those of a layman.

A MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

The Laflin-Flanigan Homicide.

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED BY JUDGE VAN H. HIGGINS, IN THE CASE OF THOMAS LAFLIN.—We have already stated the facts connected with the indictment of Thomas Laflin for the murder of Patrick Flannigan in the Switch House of the M. S. R. R., on the night of the 14th of last April; the plea of manslaughter put in by the prisoner to the indictment, and its acceptance by the State Prosecutor. Our readers will remember that Laflin stabbed Flannigan in a fight, which arose out of a dispute concerning the merits of a railroad engineer, and after (as Laflin says) Flannigan had struck him with a lantern. Yesterday Laflin was brought before the court, and the sentence of the law was pronounced by Judge Van H. Higgins as follows:

You have been indicted by a Grand Jury of the county for the crime of murder—the highest crime known to the law. If you had been convicted of that crime, the duty of the court would have been much more painful than it now is. In such case, instead of the punishment which you are now to receive, you would have been condemned to be hanged by the neck until you were dead. In consideration of your former good character, the States attorney and the Court have consented to accept from you a plea of guilty, of manslaughter. You have not denied, and you could not deny that you killed Patrick Flannagan. You cruelly took his life; sent him to his final account, wholly unprepared, with all his sins upon his head. It is true by this, the Court admits that you had no premeditated design to kill Flannagan. If that design had existed in your breast, it was murder, and by the laws of God and man, [illegible]

[illegible]

But notwithstanding you did not intend to kill Flannagan, you used a dangerous and deadly weapon, and stabbed him to the very heart.

You used that weapon in such a way as to indicate that you were intending to wound him in a serious if not fatal manner. You thereby committed a great crime, and it is only the provocation [illegible]

[illegible]

The sentence of the Court will be that you be taken from the bar of this Court to the County Jail, thence, within six days, to be removed to the Penitentiary of the State at Joliet, there to be confined at hard labor for the space of five years, two days to be in solitary confinement.

☞ The afternoon conservative has another and unusually violent attack of Toryism on the brain. [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Dempster.

We gave yesterday morning a brief statement of the death of this eminent minister and scholar, at the time of his demise Senior Professor of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston. We learn that he was about 70 years of age, and had been 52 years in the ministry. Few men have occupied a more conspicuous place in American Methodism. Six years he spent in South America in missionary labor. He was also the pioneer in the establishment of Biblical Institutes for the training of ministers in his church. He was a profound thinker, an earnest worker, a devoted Christian, and a warm advocate of thorough anti-slavery principles. Peace to his ashes! Honor to his memory.

We learn the funeral service will be held in the Evanston M. E. Church to-morrow (Tuesday) at about 10 o'clock, p. m. The time will be fixed by the running of the trains, so persons from the city may go at noon and return. We learn there will be a discourse by Rev. Dr. Eddy, and other appropriate exercises.

The Christian Commission—Rebuke to the Secesh Organ.

The meeting under the auspices of the Christian Commission, at the First Baptist Church on Thanksgiving Day afternoon, was well attended, and very interesting. Mr. B. F. Jacobs introduced Mr. E. A. Brunell, a member of the Christian Commission, just returned from the battle-field of Chickamauga, who entertained the audience for about an hour with a simple and unvarnished recital of incidents tending to illustrate the good that the Christian Commission is accomplishing in the camps of our soldiers. His remarks were exceedingly interesting and well received by the audience. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, Chaplain of the 51st Illinois Infantry, who also related many sad incidents of camp life. He remarked that his experience was very similar to that related by Mr. Brunell. The Christian Commission, he said, had a great advantage over army chaplains. The foe [illegible]

[illegible]

Capt. D. W. Whittle, of the 72d. 1st Board of Trade regiment, addressed the meeting in a spirited and pungent manner. He warmly defended the Sanitary Commission from the attacks of the organ of Jeff. Davis. Reports of what the Sanitary Commission were doing, through the Northwestern Fair and other avenues of benevolence, had reached the ears of the soldiers, and sent a thrill of joy through every heart from one extreme of a camp to the other, and through every Federal camp. He branded the insinuations of the enemies of the Government that supplies sent through the Sanitary Commission were systematically diverted from their course, as wholly false and malicious. [illegible] The speaker was certain that such base attempts to decry the efforts of the Sanitary Commission would recoil upon the heads of their instigators and return to plague their inventors. He alluded to the growing evil of intemperance in the army, and bitterly denounced the liquor shops that are permitted to operate in full blast in the camps. As matters now are, officers make requisitions for liquor "for medicinal purposes," and get all that they want. [illegible]

Four companies of the [illegible] were recruited in this city under the auspices of the Christian Churches. Recruits were wanted, the speaker was at liberty for the purpose of obtaining them, and he hoped that Christian patriots would lend their assistance in the matter.

He paid a tribute of respect to the efforts of the Freedmen's Aid Association, and said that since the army had inaugurated a practical abolition of slavery, there was much work for that Association.

Mr. B. F. Jacobs announced that a collection would be taken for the purpose of sending supplies to our suffering boys in the Libby at Richmond. A gentleman in the audience had pledged himself to give $1,000, if the audience would raise a similar sum. Mr. A. D. Titsworth remarked that he hoped the benevolent gentleman would give them one day in which to make up the amount. Mr. Jacobs bent an inquiring look upon Mr. John V. Farwell, and immediately announced that the request would be complied with.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

IN U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Law*—357. Crawford et al vs. Kelly & Maher. On motion of plaintiff's attorneys, leave was granted them to cross-examine Geo. N. Ford, whose deposition *de bene esse* has been taken on behalf of defendants, by giving defendants notice of the time and place of taking the same, &c.

In Chancery—524. Whitney vs. Miller et al. On petition filed, order to be entered as prepared.

SUPERIOR COURT—CRIMINAL DOCKET.—People vs. [illegible]. Indicted for larceny; sentenced to county jail for thirty days.

People vs. Geo. H. Jones and John Curran. Indictment for an assault with intent to do bodily injury. Motion for a new trial overruled and Jones sentenced to county jail for six months, Curran for four months.

CIVIL DOCKET.—*Law*—455. Bancroft et al vs. Johnson et al. Motion for new trial overruled; exceptions reserved and Samuel S. Johnson made party to judgment.

299—City of Chicago vs. Lind et al. Motion for new trial by defendants overruled and judgment vs. Lind, Foss, Heald & Carver for $31,919.91.

257—Colby vs. Rumsey. The jury find the defendant not guilty. Motion for a new trial by plaintiff.

[illegible]—McKindley et al vs. Meeder et al. Rule to rejoin extended to first day of next term.

1042—Mahoney vs. Kern. Rule to plead in 20 days.

770—Bedbury vs. Knights et al. On motion of garnishees, judgment against them set aside on payment of garnishee proceedings, unless plaintiff show cause to the contrary on or before the first Wednesday of next term, he or his attorneys being served with a copy of this order at least five days before that day, and that execution be stayed in the meantime.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]. Sheridan vs. Doyle; leave given to amend sci. fa. instanter, motion by defendant for continuance overruled, defendant excepts.

[illegible]. Ely vs. Miller; suit dis. at P. C. motion plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible]. Cochran vs. McCarty, *et. al.*; sealed verdict; defendants guilty; damages 10 cents; motion by plaintiff for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict.

Grosvenor *et. al.* vs. Horton *et. al.*; motion to set aside service and subsequent proceedings argued and taken under advisement.

[illegible]. Rosenthal *et. al.* vs. Jennings *et. al.*; motion to set aside dismissed, argued, and taken under advisement.

[illegible]. Quinlan vs. Zimmer; demr. to 2d & 3d pleas argued and demr. sustained, with leave to amend by Monday morning next.

[illegible]. (Chancery) Bowman vs. Buchanan, *et. al.*; demr. to bill argued and taken under advisement.

[illegible]. (Chancery) Gotthelf vs. Gotthelf; proof pub. default and referred to Master.

[illegible]. (Chancery) Strange vs. Hellscher, *et. al.*; hearing of motion to dissolve injunction upon bill set for Saturday morning next.

KEROSENE OILS AND LAMPS.—Everybody through the country can now have a steady, clear bright light, in some respects superior to gas, for about the same cost as "tallow dips"—aye, for less money, for one kerosene lamp with good oil gives more light than five tallow candles. Every country merchant has or should have a stock of kerosene goods. People in cities and towns will study economy by using kerosene instead of gas. Those in city or country who would buy the best oils, and all the latest improvements in lamps, chandeliers, lanterns, and glassware generally, either at wholesale or retail, will find one of the best assorted stocks in the city at the thronged establishment of N. F. Merrill, 55 Randolph street. By keeping the best of articles, and selling at low profits, he is building up an immense trade.

THE STATE STREET BRIDGE.—The adjourned meeting of those interested in the State Street Bridge, on Saturday night, was not very fully attended. Since the previous meeting the subscriptions had been increased, and now amount to $10,750—leaving the citizens to raise $3,270. It is necessary to raise this latter amount before the Board of Public Works will take any action in the matter. We regret to see so much backwardness and short-sightedness in this important enterprise, and believe that if those most deeply interested would look at the matter in its true light, and show their hands in this, as in other projects of less public importance, the $3,270 would be subscribed forthwith. There will be another meeting next Saturday evening.

RECORDER'S COURT.—For the December Term of the Recorder's Court, the following jurors have been drawn:

Grand Jury—Tarlton Jones, L. E. Sanborn, Henry Farnham, M. B. Cheney, William H. Brown, James Long, D. A. Foot, A. H. Heald, Charles Follansbee, William Sturges, R. S. Wells, Gustavus Trowe, A. H. Pickins, J. A. Huck, Leander Reed, Eli Bates, O. Kendall, George W. Gage, William Bross, Frank Parmelee, Tertius W. Wadsworth, Benjamin Jennings, William Arbuckle.

Petit Jury—John Bush, E. L. Osborn, D. M. Ward, Jerome Beecher, Joseph Mecker, Edward Kehoe, George W. Flanders, Frank Harrington, E. B. Talcott, J. Linton Waters, Joel Gurle, Joseph H. Tucker, Samuel McKay, C. W. Mayberry, H. D. Colvin, Alexander Stelle, H. E. Caberry, J. H. Dunham, E. J. Chapin, B. W. Phillips, George W. Noble, John Pfund, Walter L. Newberry, Luther Stone.

NEW MILITARY COMMANDER.—By orders from E. D. Townsend, Washington, (Acting Adjutant General, in absence of General Thomas), Colonel C. V. DeLand has been ordered to assume the duties of Military Commander of this city, lately performed by Captain C. C. Pomeroy, who has been ordered to Springfield to assist Lieutenant Colonel Oakes, the Acting Provost Marshal General and Recruiting Superintendent for this State. This will greatly increase the already arduous labors of Colonel DeLand, but we believe he will be found equal to the task. His headquarters will continue to be at Camp Douglas.

☞ The Methodist Ministers, pastoral and local, of the city and its vicinity, are requested to meet at 10, a. m., to-day, in the pastor's study of the Clark street Church, to take action in reference to the death and funeral services of Rev. John Dempster, D. D.

The Trustees and Faculty of the Garrett Biblical Institute are requested to meet at 2, p. m., in Dr. Eddy's office, for the same purpose.

Ministers from the city and county, and especially students of the Institute, are invited to attend the funeral, if possible.

Citizens are invited without farther notice.

"THE NEWSPAPER PRESS."—It is gratifying to note that a city clergyman, whose pulpit or professional ministrations have never indicated any consciousness on his part, of the peril of his country, has at last awoke to the perils of the people from the newspaper press. As he reads solely the Chicago Jeff. Davis organ, the only wonder is that the discovery was so tardily made. A few months of the *Times* as a family sheet, ought to open any man's eyes, but is it not introducing secular matter into the sacred desk to launch a homily at such an evil.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.—We noticed a few days ago the election of E. H. Porter, Esq., to the General Superintendence of the Michigan Southern Railroad. On the 27th inst., Mr. Wm. F. Stanton was appointed Superintendent of the Western Division, with his office at Laporte, Indiana, to enter on his duties on the first of December. Mr. Chas. M. Gray was appointed Commercial Freight Agent of the Company, with his office at No. 56 Clark street.

CHANGE IN THE GERMAN TELEGRAPH.—Col. Chas. Knobelsdorf, late of the 44th Illinois volunteers, and Henry Binder, have purchased the German *Telegraph*, from Dr. Ernst Schmidt, who on account of his [illegible] retire from the paper on account of protracted ill health. The new editors are, at the old ones were, Union men, without a[illegible] and the *Telegraph* will continue to battle manfully for the Union cause.

CLOSE OF THE CANAL.—The water will be [illegible]

The Largest Contribution to the North Western Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1863.

EDITORS TRIBUNE—A brief notice appeared in your columns of yesterday, concerning the award of the gold watch from E. H. Hess, jeweller, of this city, to the largest contributor to the North Western Fair. The incident was so beautiful, and reflected so much honor on the principal persons interested, if considerable to call attention to it. Mr. Hess donated largely to the Fair and worked earnestly. In order to stimulate others, both by example and the novelty of the proceeding, he offered a $100 gold watch to the largest contribution. As is well known, gifts came up from all quarters, the rich gave freely of their abundance, the poor widows gave freely of his [illegible]. The People's President, though our [illegible] hand, being one of us, donated the "Emancipation Proclamation," to us. It brought into our treasury $3,000. By the gift of T. B. Bryan, Esq., it now belongs to the soldiers of the Union, and is held in trust for them by the Soldiers' Home, and is to be the corner stone of a Permanent Home for disabled Union soldiers—"man proposes but God disposes." In the history of this war no more significant incident will be written than this—that in a great loyal and humane effort of Northwestern women, the People's President gave the largest contribution to the brave boys who have rallied round him and the flag, and that it has become the personal privilege, by his own simple liberality, of Mr. Hess to bestow the gift upon the People's President. No grander illustration of the wonderful working of our republican institution—no stronger proof of the wide spreading character of true benevolence than the present position of the "Proclamation of Emancipation"—at once the palladium of liberty and the corner stone of patriotic benevolence.

L.

Fuel for Soldiers' Families.

A call is made in this and other papers for a meeting of ladies to provide fuel for soldiers' families, which is said to be made "because nobody else does." This is not really so.

The Chicago & Rock Island, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Chicago & Alton, and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies have agreed to haul coal and wood for "The City Mission," mainly for this purpose, and subscriptions are being made to purchase the fuel. Besides, Alderman Brown is making efforts with other railroads to the same effect. The movement on the part of the ladies is a good and a noble one. I bid them God speed. The object of this is to correct the above error, and to say there is suffering among soldiers' families. My daily visits to the hospitals bring me in contact with the most needy cases of families. Recently a soldier's wife pointed, with tears in her eyes, to five children she could only [illegible] the death.

Last winter the mission distributed, by the help of the "Camp Douglas Aid Society," over 350 large loads of wood and 150 tons of coal to the most needy of soldiers' wives. We hope to do more this winter. At the same time, too much cannot be done for this worthy class. At the rates they have to pay for fuel, wood is far better than coal for them, as few have grates in their stoves, and some, who take in washing, find coal not the best for the use.

Yours, E. B. TUTTLE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

The following account of the extirpation of a diseased eye, on account of a large abscess in the orbit, by Dr. Underwood, of this city, will be read with interest:

George Farrelly, of Kaneville, Illinois, has been blind in his left eye for a number of years, and a short time since, was suddenly attacked with a destructive inflammation, which rapidly spread, affecting all the structures within the orbit, and forming a large abscess behind the eye-ball, forcing the organ from its socket, and producing dreadful deformity. It allowed to continue, it would have destroyed the orbital bones, and thus involved the membranes of the brain—to avert which, extirpation of the eye was required. The patient being brought fully under the influence of chloroform, Dr. Underwood commenced the dissection by dividing the lids externally, by an incision carried outwards towards the temple, so as to completely expose the anterior opening of the orbit, as the eyeball was greatly enlarged and the surrounding tissues enormously swollen. A curved needle, armed with waxed thread was thrust clear through the eye-ball, from side to side, so that the operator could move the diseased mass in any direction during the dissection. The lids now being held widely apart by the assistant, a double-edged knife was plunged directly backwards into the orbit, and the eye and its tissues separated from the lower lid and inferior part of the orbit; next, pulling the eye downwards and inwards, the incision was carefully carried along the upper edge of the orbit in immediate proximity to the brain, and the eye and its muscles and nerves were divided down to the very bottom of the orbit. Dragging the eye forward, the dissection was completed by cutting the optic nerve, muscles and blood vessels deep in the orbit, with strong curved scissors. Much skill and judgment is required to execute such an operation, as the roof of the orbit is naturally as thin as paper at some points, and an instrument used incautiously may easily penetrate the brain, and kill the patient. The bleeding during and after the operation was profuse, but was checked without much difficulty. Dr. U. has preserved the eye entire, and also has an ambrotype of the patient before the operation, which shows the frightful appearance of the organ.

A NEW DRUG STORE.—Those who have passed along the west side of Dearborn, near Madison street have doubtless noticed the neat, new store just opened by Messrs. Rice & Porter. For the benefit of those who have not visited this establishment, we would say that these young men start out in business for themselves with new, complete and well assorted stock of goods, embracing all the articles usually found in city stores of this kind, the purest of drugs and medicines, choice preparations and toilet goods, and that they will make it to the interest of the public to deal with them. Their advertisement will be found in our columns to-day. Give them a call—at 134 Dearborn street.

HEAVY PORK TRANSACTIONS.—The total receipts of live hogs here for the past forty-eight hours, are 33,764 head. We notice that one of our receivers of live stock here, had, yesterday, consigned to them, and for sale, at Cottage Grove, and Sherman's yards, thirty-seven car loads of hogs—about 7,000 live porkers. This is one day's receipt by Messrs. Sherman, Hall & Pope, commission merchants, 97 South Water street. In this lot were four car loads averaging 340 lbs each hog. They were yesterday offered (and declined) for one hundred premium Iowa hogs, $6.25 per 100 lbs, Messrs. S., H. & P. sell *some* hogs.

A PLEASANT SELECT ENTERTAINMENT.—The social and musical entertainment by the friends of the Railroad Mission Chapel, at Bryan Hall, Monday evening, will be a delightful affair. It will be of the character of a full dress party. With appropriate music and a bountiful supper, the party cannot fail to be a success, under the management of the Committee, consisting of Mrs. C. H. Henderson, Mrs. S. M. Fassett, Mrs. S. P. Farrington, Mrs. Chas. H. Ham, Mrs. Marshall Field, Miss Belle Adsit, Miss Julia Hamill, Miss Nettie Stone, Miss Emma Downs, Miss Sophy Foster.

UNION LEAGUE.—One of our ablest and most distinguished orators is to deliver a speech at Warner's Hall on Monday evening (30th Nov., inst). Other speakers may be expected to address the meeting. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

THE 72D REGIMENT AGAIN.—The allotments collected from the 72d Regiment Illinois Volunteers (1st Board of Trade regiment), for the months of July and August, are received by the Supervisors' War Fund Committee, and will be paid out at the Supervisors' room to-day (Monday) from 11½ to 12½ o'clock.

TABLEAUX.—We believe that no order of entertainments have proved more popular this season, than a meritorious display of Tableaux, hence we are pleased to learn that a rich treat of this kind is in store for our citizens, at Bryan Hall this week, of which further notice will be given.

ST. ANDREW SOCIETY.—We beg leave to remind our readers that the Annual Dinner of this society takes place at the Briggs House, to-morrow (Monday) evening, as per advertisement. We need not remind those who have ever attended these reunions, that it will be a grand affair.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE NORTHWESTERN.—On and after Monday, November 30th, trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway will leave Chicago at 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 4:45 p. m.

DR. I. WINSLOW AYER.

CHICAGO THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE.

To All Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease, and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, or Consumption, should make early application.

Rev. R. W. Hagar, Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion; Rev. A. Lord, Agent of the American Bible Society; Hon. Wm. Ginther, member of the Legislature; G. W. Pulsifer, Esq., merchant; Geo. E. S. Simmons, Esq., of the Michigan Southern R. R.; R. Thacker, Esq., Special Deputy of Circuit Court of this city; Capt. Wm. Nason, Capt. Wm. Sherman, Gov. N. P. Tallmadge, John G. Bartlett, Esq., and others of this city, not to mention hundreds from out of town, have certified to the efficacy of the new practice.

nov29-r542-1tSun&Mon.

Chicago and Kansas—To Business Men.

The trade between Chicago and Leavenworth has already become very extensive. Kansas merchants make large expenditures in this city for lumber, dry goods and groceries. The trade of Southern Kansas is well worth securing, and the attention of our business men cannot be turned in a direction which promises more profitable results. Judicious advertising has never failed to pay, and it is the first effort our merchants should make in Kansas.

We can conscientiously commend THE LEAVENWORTH CONSERVATIVE as the best advertising medium in that State. THE CONSERVATIVE is the leading paper in Kansas, having a circulation of more than seven thousand copies. An advertisement in that paper will be seen by the business men of Kansas, and will reach the people at their homes.

For terms address D. W. Wilder & Co., publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MUSICAL UNION.—A full attendance of the members of the Union is requested on Monday evening. The roll will be called promptly at 7½ o'clock.

J. H. BACON, Sec.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Some of the best, if not the very best English, French and American Coats, Pants and Vests to be found in the city, have just arrived at McCurdy & Co's., 62 Randolph street.

In the article of Overcoats, of all sorts and sizes, Scotch Cas. Sacks and Frocks, single and double-breasted, English waistcoats, fancy Scotch and Beaver Cas. Pants and Vests, and every variety of goods, of native manufacture, will be found at this store, of the best qualities and at the most reasonable prices.

McCurdy & Co's goods, as any one who will examine them can see, are made of the best material and workmanship, and of the newest and most fashionable cut.

We advise all who desire to become purchasers, to make an early call, "and get a pick of the pretty."

☞ An entire new stock of Gas Fixtures of the latest patterns, Portables, Drop Lights, Shades, &c. Gas and Steam Fitting, Tubing promptly attended to. Wrought Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's materials for sale.

PETERSON & PATTERSON, [illegible] Washington street.

Testimonial to Dr. R. & J. Hunter, of 66 Washington street, Chicago.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. BEATTY, M. D., No. 20 White st.

To Dr. Jas. Hunter, now of 66 Washington street, Chicago.

Popular Hotels

All use and recommend Burnett's Flavoring Extracts as the best.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1863.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass.: Gents—Having used your Flavoring Extracts in our House for the past year, and compared them with other kinds, we do most cheerfully bear testimony of their superior merit.

Yours truly, GAGE, WAITE & Co.

These extracts are sold by Grocers, Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers generally.

nov 30 1t 524 St M. W. & F. W

Dye! Dye!! Dye!!!

Dye your cast-off apparel, and thus economize. The Domestic Dyes comprise a variety of forty shades, and can be used by any one without trouble. For ribbons, silks, dress trimmings, scarfs, and indeed all kinds of cotton, silk, or woolen garments, they are unequalled. Price, 15 and 25 cents. Call and see samples at the druggists.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT OF THE

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, N. Y.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings and Window Shades at New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The unsettled state of the gold market, and therefore the uncertainty of prices, have made operators more cautious. Hence the demands for money have not been so pressing, and currency relatively is not so scarce. As yet, however, bankers husband their resources, for there is no surplus.

New York Exchange is closer. The buying price is still par, discount, and the selling range is nearly uniform at ¼. Few sell at 1-10 to customers, and one or two of the heavier houses may have conceded par on round lots, but they were the exceptions. The more usual buying price was ¼ discount.

The prices of Gold in Wall street were as follows: [illegible]. The lines worked badly in the afternoon, and we therefore refer to our late dispatches for the closing rates. The range here was 148@144—the lower figures towards the close, when operators had gained more confidence in the steadiness of the market. Not much offering.

Silver, 125@[illegible]. Legal tender notes not so scarce. Buying, [illegible]; selling, ½ premium.

FAILURES.—Our business public will regret to learn the assignment of James F. Dunn & Co., Bankers, of Galesburg, Ill. We are assured by well informed parties here that the senior partner, owing to failing health, has probably taken this method to wind up an extensive business of long standing. It is believed that the assets of the firm will be amply sufficient to pay all claims against the firm in full. We have no personal knowledge as to the facts, but are assured by those who ought to know that no loss will be inflicted upon the creditors of the house.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the week ending Nov. 21st, were as follows:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$15,922.42	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$46,894.56	[illegible]
Increase, 1863		[illegible]

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON.—The Boston Advertiser of the 26th says:

Money continues in fair request, with a supply fully adequate for all purposes of general trade or speculation. The banks are freely answering the call from the commercial community, and the usual negotiations for good business paper are quite limited; 6 per cent. is the current rate, with occasional exceptions, as circumstances may require, the tendency rather favoring greater ease.

New York Stock and Money Market—Nov. 28.

Stocks better.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm, with transactions to a moderate extent.

[illegible]

MONEY—A shade easier, and demand less active. Rate unchanged.

Sterling exchange closes firm and nominal at 159@[illegible].

Gold unsettled and firmer—opening at 148⅜, advancing to 151⅞, and closing quiet at 150⅞.

Total exports of specie to-day, $1,115,863.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

The general markets to-day opened dull and heavy, and prices had a downward tendency; but at the close, owing to more favorable news from the East, there was a decidedly firmer feeling in almost every article of Grain.

The Provision market ruled quiet, but there is no material change to note in prices. There was scarcely any inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market was dull—the only sale effected being a lot of 500 brls heavy city-packed at $17.50. There was some inquiry to-day for Prime Mess Pork, and we note a sale of 250 brls to-day at $14.00. At this figure there are free sellers at the close. Lard was in better inquiry to-day, and although we have no actual improvement to note in prices, there was a firmer tone prevailing. To-day we note sales of 1,500 tres at 11½c for prime city steam-rendered Leaf, 11½@11.50 for prime country Leaf, and 10½c for No. 1 Lard. The sales at 11½c comprised one lot of 1,000 tres and another of 500 tres. At the close holders were firm at that figure. There was very little done in Meats. A lot of 100 tres city pickled Hams changed hands at 9½c, but the demand at this figure is light. Bulk Shoulders are in good request at 5½@[illegible], but holders are asking [illegible]. To-day we report a sale of 3,000 pcs for delivery in 30 days at 5½c loose.

Flour was dull and neglected—buyers and sellers being too far apart to admit of transactions. The sales to-day were of a trifling nature, at $[illegible] for White Winter; [illegible] for Winter Supers; [illegible] for Spring Extras; $4.50 for good Spring Supers, and [illegible] for Rye Flour.

The Wheat market opened dull and easier; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, it rallied, and closed firm at yesterday's prices. Only about [illegible] bu changed hands, at $1.13½ for No. 2 Red Winter; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for No. 2 Spring; and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was dull, and prices again fell back per bu. with trifling sales of No. 1 at [illegible] and No. 2 at [illegible].

Oats were dull and lower at the opening; but after the New York dispatches were read, the market closed firm. Only about [illegible] bu changed hands, at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2—the market closing firm at [illegible] for No. 1.

Rye declined [illegible] per bu—opening with sales at [illegible] and closing at [illegible] for No. 1. Barley declined [illegible] per bu., with light sales of No. 2 in store at [illegible].

Highwines were no higher, but less active—only [illegible] brls being reported at [illegible].

[illegible]

The receipts of Hogs during the present week, as posted daily on 'Change, were as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add dressed	[illegible]	
Total live and dressed	[illegible]	
Total last week	[illegible]	
Increase on the week	[illegible]	
Receipts of live and dressed, corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	
Total receipts from Oct. 1 till Nov. 28, 1863	[illegible]	
Total receipts during same period, 1862	[illegible]	
Increase over last season	[illegible]	

In Hogs the receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about [illegible], and the entered sales to [illegible], at prices ranging from [illegible]. The bulk of sales have been made at $4.50@[illegible] per 100 lbs. The market has been considerably more active than on yesterday, and firmer, with no advance on previous quotations. In Beef Cattle the daily receipts amount to about 1,400 head, and the entered sales to 1,315, at prices ranging from $[illegible]. The market has been active and firm at previous quotations.

Receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 25th.]

The receipts during the week and season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, up to this date, were as follows:

By Railway	[illegible]
By River	[illegible]
From Kentucky	[illegible]
Driven in	[illegible]
Slaughtered at Plainville	[illegible]
Total for the week	[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]
Total to date	[illegible]
Same time last season	[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 26th.]

There has been some commotion in the market, owing to the rising premium on gold, and the increased demand for export. Prices of all cotton fabrics have again advanced, and a feverishness of feeling exists, which with a limited supply of goods points to still higher rates. A revival of demand for printed goods is observed, [illegible]. All new goods are taken up on arrival. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of domestic dry goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this list is more accurate than any published—and it is given exclusively in the Independent—and to no other newspaper in the city—is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—Nov. 25.

[illegible]

Allegheny Live Stock Market—Nov. 25.

HOGS—The market was well supplied during the week, and the demand was only moderate. [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 28, 1863.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

The receipts of Live Hogs and Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city during the past week compare as follows with the previous weeks since June 27th:

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

HOGS.—The total receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to [illegible]. This is [illegible] more than last week, and [illegible] more than the corresponding week of last year, and also [illegible] more than the receipts of the heaviest week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards during the week compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday and Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The raisable value of Hogs [illegible] at the close of the weekly market this evening, we quote as follows:

[illegible]

During the week we note a decline from the quotations of the preceding week of [illegible] on prime and extra hogs, and of [illegible] on common and light hogs.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, November 28th.—The receipts of Hogs at the various yards during the day amount to about [illegible], and the entered sales to [illegible], the prices of which have ranged from [illegible], and the bulk of sales have been made at $4.50@[illegible]. The business of another week has drawn to a close, and during its progress a considerably larger number of hogs have been received in this city and sold than were ever received or sold during any previous week in Chicago before. [illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 6,557 head. This is 473 head more than last week, and 4,317 head more than the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday and Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The raisable value of Beef Cattle at the close of the weekly market, this evening, we quote as follows:

Prime to extra	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

For good medium and prime qualities there has been, throughout the week, an active demand; on common grades the market is less firm, and the demand very limited.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 28.—The receipts at the various yards during the day amount to about 1,400 head, and the entered sales to 1,315, at prices ranging from $1.25 to [illegible]. For packing grades of Cattle the demand has been more than usually active, probably arising from the fact that the present supply is less than the demand. Among shippers there does not appear to be the active competition which existed a few weeks since, but this is more than made up by the increased demand among packers. [illegible] In common grades there is a fair inquiry, chiefly on Government account. [illegible] The market has closed this evening with the usual firmness and activity.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1863.

FREIGHTS—There is nothing doing in lake freights. [illegible]

FLOUR—Received, 7,560 brls; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible]. [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible]. [illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Market advanced 1c per gallon. [illegible]

BEANS—More active. [illegible]

BUTTER—Market very quiet and rather heavy. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Receipts heavy; market quiet. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—Market firm and in fair demand. [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—Lake Fish are in limited demand, and market firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

FRUITS—The demand for Green Apples is [illegible]. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are in active demand, for which the present supply is limited. [illegible]

FURS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, [illegible]. [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—Receipts very limited and market active. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Owing to the advance at the East, holders are asking higher prices. [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED—The market is firmer in consequence of an advance at the East. [illegible]

ONIONS—Receipts more liberal, and in fair demand. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 172 brls Pork, [illegible]. The market to-day was quiet, but without material change in prices. MESS PORK—There was little or no inquiry, and the market was quiet. Sales: 500 brls city packed at $17.50. PRIME MESS PORK—Market more active. [illegible] ENGLISH MEATS—2,000 pcs Long Cut Hams at 9c in [illegible]. BULK MEATS—3,000 pcs Shoulders, for delivery in 30 days, at 5½c loose. PICKLED HAMS—100 tres city cut at 9½c. LARD—[illegible]

POTATOES—In fair demand, and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

POULTRY—There is a fair demand and good supply. Prices rule easy at present quotations. [illegible]

SPICES—Market very firm, with an upward tendency. [illegible]

SALERATUS—In moderate demand, and prices firm. [illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SALT—Market quiet. [illegible]

SEEDS—FLAX—Owing to an improvement in Linseed Oil, the demand is more active. [illegible]

SUGARS—Market very active, and in consequence of deficient supply with an extra demand for foreign shipments, the market is firm with a strong upward tendency. On Cubas we note a further advance of ¼c. [illegible]

SYRUPS—In active demand, and market firm with an upward tendency. [illegible]

TEAS—Demand less active, and prices unchanged at previous quotations. [illegible]

TALLOW—Active and firm. [illegible]

TOBACCO—In limited receipts and moderate demand. Market firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—Active demand and supply continues limited and insufficient. Prices firm. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

New York Market—Nov. 28.

COTTON—Irregular, unsettled and decidedly lower. [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHISKY—Dull, heavy, and unsettled. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat more active and closed [illegible] better. [illegible]

WOOL—Quiet and rather steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]. Lard dull and nominally unchanged.

Buffalo Markets—Nov. 28.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Sales at $1.30 for red winter, [illegible] for white do. Corn quiet at $1.03. Other grains quiet.

WHISKY—Nominal.

FREIGHTS—Nominal.

IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 8,000 bu wheat, 45,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats.

EXPORTS—[illegible] brls flour, 14,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market—Nov. 28.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat held above views of buyers. No sales. Corn firm—all on private terms. Other Grains quiet and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—[illegible] on flour, 15 bu barley.

Milwaukee Market—Nov. 28.

GRAIN—[illegible] 1 Wheat, $1.07.

FLOUR—Dull and nothing doing.

RECEIPTS—1,600 brls flour; [illegible] bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,500 brls flour; 65,000 bu wheat.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Nov. 28.

Bark Advance, Muir, Kingston, [illegible] bags salt.

Bark Twilight, Vance, Bay City, 300 m lumber, 130 m staves.

Bark Cornelia, Kehoe, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber, 50 tons pig iron.

Bark [illegible], Gates, Reddish, Grand Haven, [illegible] m lumber.

Bark [illegible], Garrison, Grand Haven, [illegible] m shingles.

Bark Josephine, Dresden, Watson, Charlotteville, [illegible] cords wood.

Bark [illegible], Robinson, Lincoln, [illegible] m lumber.

Bark [illegible], Hanna, Buffalo, [illegible] m lumber from Two Rivers.

Bark Mallett, Merckle, Holland, 60 m headings, 28 m staves.

Scow [illegible], Erickson, [illegible], 15 m staves.

Scow [illegible], McVea, [illegible], 35 cords wood.

CLEARED............Nov. 28.

Prop Bradbury, McNeeley, Buffalo, 600 brls flour, 1,343 brls beef, sundries.

Bark E. V. R. Watson, [illegible], Buffalo, 23,600 bu wheat.

Schr Comet, Brisbane, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn.

Schr E. B. King, Wilkinson, St. Joseph, sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 28, 1863.

UP—None.

DOWN—Prop. Tonawanda; bark American Union.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few day and weekly boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 63 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—One large unfurnished front room and one small one, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be had at [illegible] Wabash avenue. [illegible] can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Board and a very pleasant suit of unfurnished front rooms can be had by a gentleman and wife in a private family, situated in a pleasant part of the West Side, convenient to the street cars and within ten minutes walk of the Court House. None need apply unless willing to pay a good price. [illegible] Address, with name, "J," Post Office Box 2019.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a small private family, by applying immediately at 297 Adams street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two single rooms. None but those who can furnish the best of reference need apply, at 158 Monroe street.

TO RENT—One six-and-a-third Lighte & Bradbury's Piano, nearly new. Love to a good customer. Apply at No. 11 [illegible] street.

General Notices.

$10 REWARD will be given for any information concerning Hugh Bartley Hodgson, a boy about fifteen years old, having auburn [illegible]. Address JOHN L. HODGSON.

FOR SALE—A Farm for sale, Twenty-eight miles from Chicago, [illegible] Apply to CAMPBELL & BRO., Wayne Station.

FOUND—On Saturday last, a pair of Eye Glasses. The owner can obtain the same [illegible].

Wanted.

WANTED—Dress Making. Ladies wishing dress making [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase an improved Farm of 100 to 200 [illegible]

WANTED—A man of good [illegible] Apply at 118 Clark street.

WANTED—One or two [illegible] rooms in the city, [illegible]

WANTED—A small house [illegible] respectable neighborhood in the [illegible] Division, or a part of a house suitable [illegible] Address, Post Office Box 1464.

WANTED—A pleasant [illegible] room, by a gentleman. [illegible]

WANTED—The advertiser [illegible] desires a situation where he can [illegible] references given. Address "A B C," [illegible]

WANTED—Fifty Thousand [illegible] JAMES A. DICKENSON, [illegible] Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. [illegible] PRESIDENT LINCOLN. [illegible]

WANTED—A live man [illegible] book-keeper, [illegible]

WANTED—A Bar-keeper. [illegible] man to attend a bar. [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable [illegible]

WANTED—Board and suit [illegible] furnished rooms in some private family, North Side north of Erie street, [illegible] Address Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl, [illegible] years of age, wants a home, [illegible] Young Men's Christian Association, [illegible] o'clock.

WANTED—A good second [illegible] Piano in exchange for a farm of [illegible]

WANTED—A Lady wants [illegible] with a private family or where there [illegible] Post Office Box 1863.

WANTED—A lady [illegible] to tuition and holding [illegible] Music, French and Drawing [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a Month [illegible] wanted to sell Sewing Machines [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A House [illegible] with a barn. Lot to be of good [illegible] Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—Boiler Makers. [illegible]

WANTED—A Teacher [illegible]

WANTED—A leading [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman [illegible] Yale College is desirous [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible] MITCHELL'S NEW [illegible]

WANTED—Good Men [illegible]

WANTED—Men for the U. S. Navy, [illegible] Squadron, [illegible] Or at recruiting office, [illegible] accepted recruits to other office.

WANTED—A full list of [illegible] Hand Office Furniture, [illegible]

WANTED—Teams. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment, [illegible] young man who is a good [illegible] keeper, [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month. [illegible] Sewing Machines. [illegible] Maine.

WANTED—$60 a Month. [illegible] Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents. [illegible] REAL, MERIT AND PRACTICAL [illegible]

WANTED—Knitting [illegible] Every Farmer, [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—For a few days [illegible] a commodious residence [illegible] Douglas Place and within twenty [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—An Improved [illegible] JNO. STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, [illegible] proved city property, [illegible]

A number of other Farms and Lands [illegible] Real Estate Agent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine [illegible] Property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] JOHN J. WRIGHT, [illegible] corner of State and Liberty [illegible]

FOR SALE—Six [illegible]

FOR SALE—The [illegible]

FOR SALE—The [illegible] Apply to JAMES A. SPRING [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease [illegible]

FOR SALE—The [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange, [illegible] street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per year......$10.00

[illegible]

[illegible] The Spanish government supports Maximilian for the Mexican Crown.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council for supplementary credits of 93,000,000 francs to meet the Mexican expenses.

The *Moniteur* and other French journals are treating, under instructions, the Polish affair in milder tones. The *Moniteur* now only publishes the Russian version of events.

Paris Bourse firmer at 67f.1, but the Bank of France continues to lose specie.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A British brig from [illegible] reports that on Nov. 18th, in Crooked Island passage she saw a rebel propellor, bark rigged, chasing an American side wheel steamer. The latter was seven miles ahead, and had an eagle on her wheel-house.

The steamer America from Hilton Head, Nov. 26th, via Stono Inlet, 8 A. M. of the 26th, has arrived with government dispatches.

Personal if not Politic.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 30.—John Morgan arrived here to-day via the Great Western railroad.

To the Patriotic Women of Chicago.

You are requested to meet each day, at the rooms of the Ladies' War Committee, to sew for the sick and wounded of our hospitals. As the last two months have been so occupied with other labors, but very few garments have been made at our rooms; but a large amount of material is now prepared for sewing, the rooms are warmed and ready to receive you, and only willing hands are required to prepare a gift worthy our soldiers and ourselves. Let there soon be a thousand garments ready to send; they cannot be a day too soon for the need.

Those who have kindly aided in past efforts, may like to know that we send to the Sanitary Commission [illegible]